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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; winds southwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,592. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

DISEASE-STRICKEN LINER IN PORT

Six Deaths, Probably from Asiatic Cholera, on Karamania.

Two Sailors and Four Passengers Buried at Sea—Others, Taken Ill, Recovered—731 Immigrants on Board.

Lying about a third of a league off Quarantine yesterday was the Anchor Line steamship Karamania, from Mediterranean ports. The yellow flag of quarantine was flying from her fore topmast, and craft of all kinds gave her a wide berth. During the voyage six out of eight hundred persons on board had died under strange circumstances, and after displaying symptoms which Health Officer Doty fears were those of Asiatic cholera. Whether the disease has infected any more of those exposed to it will not be known for several days.

When the health officers boarded the Karamania on her arrival yesterday morning, the ship's surgeon and a surgeon assigned to the vessel by the Italian Government reported the six deaths and described the symptoms that had preceded demise, but refrained from expressing any opinions as to what the disease might be.

The Karamania touched at Marseilles, Palermo, and Naples. Two days out from the first port, where a fair proportion of the original 735 steerage passengers were taken on, one of the sailors of the crew became ill. He complained of nausea. Then another sailor was stricken. This was on Feb. 8, while the steamship was bound for Palermo. Two more sailors soon showed the symptoms, and the four were ordered to the ship's sick bay. Spasms followed the phase of nausea, and two of the patients lapsed into a state of coma and died. The third fought off the stupor and recovered, and although the fourth man became weaker and weaker he was still alive when Palermo was reached, and was sent to a hospital there.

DIAGNOSED AS POISON CASE.

Whether he died or not is not known. The head physician of this institution declared the patient had been poisoned, and when told that three others had been similarly stricken, two of whom had died, he gave it as his opinion that all four had been poisoned. The nature of the poison was not, however, stated, and the crew and the small army of steerage passengers concluded that the sufferers had been the victims of noxious gases that might have emanated from the cargo.

Two days out from Naples, Feb. 21, a sailor was found in a stupor. It was remarked that he occupied a berth in the compartment where his four shipmates had been stricken. He was rushed to the deck, and in a short time regained consciousness. As the trouble was traced into the condition in which he was found, he said he went into the compartment and was almost immediately seized with an attack of nausea. He attempted to cry out, but a heavy stupor overcame him, and he knew nothing more until he opened his eyes on the waters of the Mediterranean.

During the next five days, according to the report of the ship's doctors, all the sailors who ventured into this compartment were immediately seized with nausea and rushed out on deck. Some fainted in the panic, but recovered in the open air on deck. After that nobody dared enter the place. Orders were given that the section be stripped. This was done, after which it was disinfected and closed.

On Feb. 24 a passenger complained of pains in the stomach. He was hustled to the ship's hospital forthwith. Two days later, or March 1, two more passengers became ill. These two passed rapidly through the various phases of the disease, and died within a few hours. On the following day the fourth passenger stricken also died. The alarm of all on board reached the panic stage when the same day another passenger was found dead in his bunk. The four passengers had occupied adjoining berths in No. 1, third class.

There was no discussion as to what should be done with the bodies. They were dumped overboard as soon as they had been weighted and prepared for their watery burial. This action is enjoined by the local health authorities as a precaution, but without subject for investigation, but they are practically satisfied from the description of the symptoms furnished by the surgeons on the ship that the disease which brought death to six of those on board was Asiatic cholera.

If the Karamania spoke any ships on her voyage, it would seem that she made no report of the sickness on board, for when she dropped anchor off Quarantine under the shelter of semi-darkness there was not the slightest suspicion on the part of the Inspectors that anything was wrong when they boarded her.

The "noxious gases" proposition was put forward the minute the Quarantine inspectors learned of what had occurred, but they, with their chief, Dr. Doty, dismissed it when the symptoms were minutely described to them by Dr. Giovanni Nota and the Italian Government's Medical Commissioner, Dr. Salvatore Ballaglia.

ALL ON BOARD QUARANTINED.

Arrangements were at once made for the transfer to Hoffman Island of the 731 passengers and the 75 officers and sailors. There they will have to remain for a week at least. They will be divided into groups, pending developments. Probably 85 per cent. of the passengers, all of whom are steerage, are Italians. The crew being obliged to go to the island with the passengers, a new complement of men will be put on the ship after it has been disinfected, and proceed with it to its dock for clearing. It is believed that the cargo consists principally of macaroni, oils, and marbles. Dr. Doty said that the hatches had been left battened down.

"We shall," said he, "keep the crew and passengers on Hoffman Island for about seven days, at the end of which time, if conditions are normal, they probably will be released. Should the disease develop there is no telling when they will be permitted to leave the island. For the purposes of observation they will be divided into small groups.

"In what condition have your officials found the boat, merely unsanitary, or worse?" was asked.

"The ship was in a very fair condition—oh, yes, fairly good shape," was the reply.

"How long will it be before the Karamania is allowed to proceed?"

"We think that will depend—about twenty-four or thirty-six hours. Everything seemed to be all right when the ship left Marseilles. There is no report of anything unusual about the ship there, so far as the health authorities are concerned. A great many immigrants start out from Marseilles, they coming from all parts, and, of course, it is not difficult to figure that the germs, if any existed, and there is good reason to think they did, and that they were Asiatic cholera germs, could have been brought on board from there, but of course we don't actually know that. There is no attempt on the part of those on the ship to account for the outbreak. It is a mystery to them."

"Is any one ill now?"

"No, there has not been any illness noted in a week."

Dr. Herman M. Biggs said last evening that from the description of the symptoms furnished he was inclined to agree with Dr. Doty that those who died on the vessel were the victims of Asiatic cholera; but he could not understand the story that sailors who were seized with illness on entering the compartment where their shipmates were fatally stricken, recovered almost as suddenly on being taken into the open air. This could not be reconciled with the course followed by the disease in the cases of those who succumbed to it. The supposed abdominal pains and nausea might have been the effect of imagination quickened by fear.

Other medical men consulted expressed similar views.

The agents of the Anchor Line, at the offices at 30 Broadway, declared they had no suspicion that all was not as it should be with the ship, until they so learned through newspaper sources. Upon the receipt of this information they immediately communicated with the health authorities at Quarantine. Manager Riley of the Anchor Line said:

"If the Karamania has been unfortunate enough to have cholera on board, I may say it is no worse than is likely to occur to any ship coming from Mediterranean ports.

The Anchor Line people have no expectation of seeing any of the officers until the embargo upon the entire party is lifted.

SOME CHOLERA VISITATIONS.

Epidemic Caused a Panic in the City in 1892—Previous Cases on Board the Karamania.

So stringent are the precautions taken by the health authorities of the port, and so complete the means for coping with contagious or infectious diseases brought here on board ship, that little apprehension is felt in the city when cases are reported.

The last time a big cholera scare occurred was in the late Summer of 1892, when cholera was raging violently in Europe. Dr. W. T. Jenkins, then Health Officer of the Port, had made elaborate preparations to isolate any cases of cholera that might arrive on steamships from Hamburg, the centre of the plague. Finally, after a long period, during which every incoming vessel was rigidly inspected, the Hamburg-American liner Moravia arrived at Quarantine on Sept. 1 flying the yellow flag. Health authorities and citizens alike were thrown into consternation when the Moravia reported that on her voyage over twenty-two of her 280 passengers booked had died of cholera.

The Moravia was the first to arrive of the plague-bearing fleet from Hamburg, and during the month which followed before the disease was under control, ninety-six passengers died either at sea or in quarantine. Five deaths occurred in the city, but so strict were the precautions taken that there were no secondary cases, and a number of the cases first diagnosed as Asiatic cholera turned out to be variations of Summer complaint. The real cases of cholera, moreover, could not be traced back to any of the passengers arriving on the infected liners.

After the Moravia's arrival fear and anxiety were intense. On Sept. 4 the Normannia and Rugia, both of the Hamburg-American Line, and hailing from plague-stricken Hamburg, arrived with the yellow flag aloft, the Normannia reporting seven deaths during the voyage and the Rugia five. They brought also eight others suffering from the disease.

New deaths occurred among the sick, and on Sept. 9, on which day the Wyoming of the Guion Line arrived, reporting two deaths, the total was forty-eight.

The city was startled early on the morning of Sept. 10, when the Hamburg-American steamship Scandia arrived with the news that 32 of her 1,086 passengers had died from cholera on the voyage across. Seven more who were ill were removed to Swinburne Island, and the vessel anchored with the other ships.

The most disgraceful incident of the period of anxiety occurred on Sept. 12, when the steamboat Cepheus attempted to land the Normannia's passengers on Fire Island, a section of which had been claimed by the State for quarantine purposes. When the boat was about to make a landing the crowd of 200 or 300 residents of the island made a demonstration and would allow no one to disembark. Two or three attempts to land proved futile, and Senator McPherson made an impassioned appeal to the mob, but the crowd were still defiant, brandishing their sticks when he fell back exhausted. Two lawyers who represented Islip had obtained an injunction preventing the landing and were backed up by the mob. A committee wrote out by torchlight an appeal to Gov. Flower. The Governor vacated the injunction, and on the next day the landing was made with music and cheers.

The same Karamania which arrived yesterday was responsible for a renewal of the cholera scare in 1893. She arrived on Aug. 3 and reported three deaths on the voyage. From the symptoms it was decided that the cause of death was Asiatic cholera, and the passengers were immediately isolated on Hoffman Island. The greatest precautions were observed, and no cases appeared in the city, but when the Karamania's passengers were finally released, on Aug. 24, there remained only 450 of the original passenger list of 471.

In October of the same year the Hamburg-American Line steamship Russia arrived with cholera. Five of her passengers had succumbed during the voyage. The others were transferred to Hoffman Island, but were released after the regular period of detention. The Russia was thoroughly fumigated and allowed to proceed to her pier three days after arrival.

In forty years previous to 1892 there were five epidemics of cholera in this city, resulting altogether in 15,000 deaths. The first outbreak occurred in the Summer of 1832. It had been epidemic in Europe the previous year and reached this country by a ship which entered the St. Lawrence River. The height of the epidemic in this city was reached on July 10, when 210 deaths were recorded. Thousands left the city, business was at a standstill, and 3,513 victims succumbed before cold weather killed the disease.

The second epidemic came in 1834, but there were only 941 deaths before its advance was checked. In 1848, however, appeared the most disastrous cholera scourge the city has known. The first case was reported on May 11 and the disease reached its height on July 21, when 714 deaths occurred. The total number of deaths was 5,071.

The fourth epidemic, in 1854, caused 2,500 deaths before it had run its course, and the fifth, in 1866, carried off 1,195 persons. The disease was brought here in 1865 by the ship Atalanta. There were 15 cases on board, and it has always been supposed that the germs then imported were responsible for the epidemic of the following year.

There were a few cases of cholera in this city in 1887, but the disease was promptly checked.

DEBT OF GRATITUDE PAID.

Widow Bequeathed $143,000 by Man Whose Life Her Husband Had Saved.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 10.—Mrs. John Hopkins, who lives in reduced circumstances at Ophir Gold Mine, Union County, in this State, it is announced, will receive $143,000, the fortune left by the late Charles Hill of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Hopkins's first husband, Robert Alexander, while in Texas twenty years ago, it is stated, saved the life of Charles Hill, and Hill made a will of all his property to his preserver. Mrs. Hopkins's two lawyers left for Los Angeles to-day.

900 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

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The Original New England family paper, The Mirror and Farmer, Manchester, N. H.—Adv.

DEMOCRATS TO FIGHT THE CUBAN TREATY

Minority Senators Will Probably Unite Against It.

They Hold a Conference and Discuss Party Policy—They Are Favorably Disposed Toward the Panama Treaty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—An informal conference of Democratic Senators was held in the conference room this afternoon after the adjournment of the Senate. Mr. Gorman presided and there were eighteen or twenty other Senators present. The object of the meeting was to exchange views about the pending treaties and other matters with a view to formulating a party policy. It is understood, as a result, that they will present a united front against the Cuban treaty.

The Senators were anxious afterward to make it plain that the meeting was not even formal enough to be called a conference, much less a caucus. They preferred to call it a "talk." Senator Morgan was not present. There was a good deal of talk about what should be the Democratic attitude toward the Panama Canal treaty. At one period of the discussion a desire was manifested by some Senators to call a caucus to deal with this matter and the other issues before the Senate. Later this idea was dropped—at least for the present.

Each Senator outlined his views on the various subjects. It was found that almost all those present were against Cuban reciprocity, Senators Bacon, Clark, and Teller being particularly vigorous in their opposition to it. It is understood that the Democrats will notify the Republican leaders of their opposition to the treaty. If they should take this attitude the treaty could not be ratified.

The Democrats hold that there is no longer any pretense that Cuban reciprocity is needed to save the Cubans from distress and starvation; that this was a pretext advanced last year in order to push the bill through; that all accounts agree that the Cubans are enjoying prosperity, even though they did not get reciprocity last year; that they evidently do not need reciprocity, and that the reciprocity idea is solely in the interest of the Sugar Trust.

They will take the position that tariff revision in the interest of a single trust is not tariff revision at all, and will thus argue that tariff revision cannot be effected by a treaty.

A leading Democratic Senator claimed to-day that there were at least seventeen Democrats who would not vote for the Cuban treaty. These are believed to be Patterson and Teller of Colorado, Fulton, Jeffers and Mallory of Florida, Bacon and Clay of Georgia, Foster and McEnery of Louisiana, McLaurin and Money of Mississippi, Cockrell and Stone of Missouri, Carmack and Sate of Tennessee, Clark of Montana, Simmons of North Carolina, and Dubois of Idaho. These Senators are said to base their opposition on their responsibility to the sugar and tobacco interests in their State.

The Democrats did not, however, formally agree on any programme with regard to either the Cuban or the Panama Canal treaty. They spoke as individuals and for the purpose of ascertaining each other's views. The sentiment toward the canal treaty was in the main friendly. The outlook for the canal is improved by the conference.

They were a unit in their attitude toward the Crum appointment, which was one of hostility. There did not seem to be any very strong belief, however, that the nomination would ever get out of committee.

Some of the Senators said after the adjournment that they did not think there was any immediate likelihood of a caucus. The approximate unanimity of sentiment manifested obviates any necessity for a binding conference. In the respect the effort of Mr. Gorman's leadership is effective already, for heretofore it has been difficult to get the Democrats together on any proposition.

When Senator Gorman was asked what the conference was about he looked at his inquisitors gravely and replied, without changing a muscle of his face: "It was purely about some personal and private matters. No public questions were discussed at all."

The Republican leaders are outspoken in their expectation that the Cuban treaty will be ratified. Senator Aldrich, when at the White House to-day, in reply to a question, said that he knew of no new organized opposition to the Cuban treaty, and that he expected it to be ratified. Senators Allison and Lodge expressed the same belief.

THE TREATY DEFENDED IN THE CUBAN SENATE.

Senor Bustamente Replies to Senator Sanguily—Cuba's Debt of Gratitude to the United States.

HAVANA, March 10.—Senor Bustamente, the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and a distinguished lawyer, replied in the Senate this afternoon to the arguments of the opponents of the reciprocity treaty. At the close of the first installment of a logical and earnest speech, he was greeted with loud applause from the spectators and Senators, including the half dozen opponents of the ratification.

Señor Bustamente recalled the mass meeting in 1902, at which the leaders of both parties, including the Senators who now oppose the reciprocity treaty, argued that the salvation of Cuba depended upon securing reciprocity with the United States. He was happy to declare that he still held the same opinion. The speaker quoted an array of statistics and estimates from the Treasury Department, showing the advantage and necessity of close commercial relations with the United States, and directed the arguments put forward against the treaty by Senator Sanguily yesterday. Señor Bustamente said he was entirely willing that American exporters should be protected and assisted against the Germans and other Europeans who had obtained advantages in the Cuban markets.

"What do we owe to Germany?" asked the speaker, "an dwhat do we owe to the United States? Germany sends into the world's market millions of tons of sugar to compete with the Cuban producers, while the United States consumes nearly all our sugar."

But beyond all questions of money, continued the Senator, was the gratitude that Cubans feels to their greatest friends and their deliverer, which made the Cubans not only disposed to give the United States naval stations, but whatever reasonable advantages Cuba could conveniently tender her. He compared the Spanish tendencies and policies toward Cuba with those of the United States, to the disadvantage of the former. Cuba, said Señor Bustamente, was far better off, even though she became controlled commercially by American interests, as Señor Sanguily had predicted, than she had ever been in her history. He agreed with Señor Sanguily's contentions regarding Cuban patriotism, but one of patriotism's first duties was to provide funds for the Government and prosperity for the people.

EX-SENATOR FARWELL ILL.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell is suffering from an acute attack of rheumatism at Hot Springs, Ark., and, considering his advanced age, eighty years, the greatest fears are felt for him.

Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, his daughter, has left the city to join him, and if there is no immediate improvement in his condition it is most likely that his other daughters, Mrs. De Koven and Mrs. Dudley Winston, will both go to his bedside.

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REPUBLICANS SETTLE LEGISLATIVE POLICY.

Mortgage Tax Bill Adopted as a Caucus Measure—Similar Action on Excise Tax and Davis-Bostwick Canal Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—The conference of Republican leaders in the Legislature, called by Gov. Odell to meet to-night in the Executive Chamber, and which was presided over by him, developed into a caucus and settled so far as the Republicans are concerned all of the important problems which are now pending before the Legislature.

The caucus was attended by all of the Republican Senators, with the exception of Senator White, who is absent from the city. Speaker Nixon and Leader Rogers of the Assembly were also present. The caucus began at 8 o'clock and did not adjourn until after midnight. When it was over Gov. Odell himself announced the results which had been accomplished. They were:

1. The adoption of the Mortgage Tax bill as a caucus measure.

2. A decision to introduce as a caucus measure a bill which will provide for a 50 per cent. general increase in the excise tax of the State.

3. The abandonment of the Conveyance Tax bill.

4. The determination to enact the Davis-Bostwick Canal bill, which provides for the expenditure of $101,000,000 for the improvement of the State waterways.

As the Governor announced the results of the caucus his countenance beamed with pleasure. He showed plainly that a load had been lifted from his mind. He expects that all will be smooth sailing in the Legislature now, and that an adjournment can be brought about much earlier than was anticipated a week ago, although the exact time for adjournment has not yet been fixed.

The Mortgage Tax bill which was adopted as a caucus measure provides for a four-mill tax, and the revenue which will be raised under it will be divided equally between the State and the localities affected. It was decided that there should be no exemptions in the case except the statutory exemptions—that is to say, the mortgages of charitable, religious, and educational institutions. The amount which it is estimated the bill will raise, the Governor said, is $12,000,000. That means that the State will receive $6,000,000 additional revenue from that source.

The advisability of taxing the mortgages held by insurance companies, banks, and building and loan associations was thoroughly thrashed over. The Governor, in his message, had recommended that this class of mortgages should be exempt. But information which he has received recently has convinced him that they should be included, and after he had stated his reasons for so believing the caucus agreed with him that it would be unfair and unwise to make any except the statutory exemptions.

The proposition for a general increase in the excise tax also occasioned considerable discussion, but there was less division of opinion upon this subject than there was upon the mortgage tax. The present revenue derived by the State from excise taxation is $12,000,000. One-third of it goes to the State and two-thirds to the localities. The proposed bill will bring in $18,000,000, of which one-half will go to the State.

It was decided that under the new bill there should be an equal division of the revenue raised between the State and the localities. It is estimated that the 50 per cent. increase, allowing for the reduced number of licenses, will bring in $9,000,000 additional revenue. Of this the State will get $4,500,000.

The Governor estimates that the revenue which the State will raise in the Stevens collateral inheritance tax measure will be about $500,000. The total increase of revenue which the State will get in the three bills—mortgage tax, excise, and collateral inheritance—will be about $11,000,000.

There is now a deficiency in the State revenues of about $6,000,000 a year. Deducting this from the increase of $11,000,000, there will be a balance left of $5,000,000. It has been figured out that the amount necessary to take care of the interest on the canal debt of $101,000,000 and create a sinking fund for its liquidation in fifty years will be $4,021,000 annually. This can be taken care of by the increased revenue provided for, and the State will be left with an excess of nearly $1,000,000 over its expenditures, figured upon the basis of the appropriations for the current year.

The Governor said that while the discussion in the caucus was animated upon a number of points, the feeling which prevailed was one which augured well for Republican harmony.

The canal men are jubilant over the result of the caucus. All doubt about the enactment of canal legislation is now considered as having been removed.

The Governor will to-day hold out a large measure of encouragement to the good roads men. He says that before the canals call for much expenditure, several millions a year can be spent for good roads improvement.

HANDLES $30,000,000 YEARLY.

Woman Clerk in Massachusetts Treasury May Get Salary Raised to $1,800.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—Certainly no other woman in Boston and perhaps none in the world has personal charge of so large a sum as that confided to Miss Lucy Bridge, who is a clerk in the State Treasury Department, and in point of service the oldest of the employes of the State in the big building on Beacon Hill.

State Treasurer Bradford, in his annual report for 1903, is so impressed with the fidelity of this woman, to whom is intrusted a responsibility greater than that held by many men in leading business positions, that he recommends "as a matter of simple justice and in the interest of public service" an increase in her pay from $1,600 to $1,800 a year. She handles over $30,000,000 a year.

Miss Bridge has charge of all the bonded securities in the sinking funds and other funds, general and trust, clips all bond coupons for collection, and has general charge of the bond department, and does a large amount of statistical work, such as requires, according to Treasurer Bradford, an expert mathematician to meet the requirements.

CARROLL RESIGNS AS SACHEM.

His Step Thought by Politicians to Have Been Taken to Forestall Defeat.

John F. Carroll, who is away from the city, has resigned as a Sachem of the Tammany Society. He sent his resignation to Justice James A. O'Gorman, the Grand Sachem, a few days ago. The report is that he resigned in order to escape being defeatcd for re-election next month.

The other Sachems are Charles F. Murphy, Patrick Keenan, Randolph Guggenheimer, J. Sergeant Cram, George C. Clausen, Thomas J. Dunn, D. F. McMahon, George W. Plunkitt, John W. Keller, John Fox, Maurice Featherson, and Asa Bird Gardiner.

Mr. Carroll's action was not unexpected, and his retirement strengthens the Croker-Murphy faction, both in the Tammany Society and in Tammany Hall.

Mr. Carroll was regarded as the head and front of the anti-Croker element in Tammany, and he controlled some half-dozen members of the Executive Committee before the primaries last Fall. The result of the latter, however, was a disappointment to Mr. Carroll, who counted on the Greater New York Democracy gaining several districts. Mr. Sheehan's organization got none, and soon thereafter Mr. Sheehan resigned as leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in favor of Mr. Mulqueen.

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TRAGEDY ADDS TO BURDICK MYSTERY

A. R. Pennell Dashes to Death In An Automobile.

Named as Co-respondent in the Burdick Divorce Case—His Wife Probably Fatally Injured in the Automobile Wreck.

BUFFALO, March 10.—Tragic death which came to one of the persons who had most prominently figured in the case added to the Burdick murder mystery to-day.

Arthur R. Pennell and his wife were carried over a ledge into a quarry in their automobile this evening. Mr. Pennell was instantly killed, and his wife is in a hospital unconscious, and will probably die.

All evidences indicate that the tragedy was the result of an accident. It is known, however, that Mr. Pennell, who was the co-respondent in the divorce suit brought by Edwin L. Burdick, had been greatly worried over the suspicion cast upon him. Before he went out driving he received a telephone message having an important bearing on his connection with the case.

Mr. Pennell left his office in the Austin Building at 4:05 o'clock this afternoon. He went to his home at 206 Cleveland Avenue. A friend who called him up on the telephone about 5 o'clock was informed that he was in but was just going out for a drive. He said that he would be back between 6:30 and 7 o'clock, and made an appointment for that hour.

"Would 6 o'clock do?" he was asked.

"Oh, well, you might come at 6 o'clock, but you would better make it later," said Mr. Pennell.

Those were the last words Pennell was known to speak to any one, except Mrs. Pennell, save that he went back to the stairs and called out to Lizzie Romance, the maid:

"Lizzie, we will be back between 6 and 7 o'clock."

Then he went out and he and Mrs. Pennell went away in the automobile. It was learned to-night that the matter mentioned in the telephone talk was something he considered most serious and which weighed heavily upon him. It was in connection with the Burdick case.

GLOOMY DAY FOR A DRIVE.

Mr. Pennell and his wife left their home at 4:50 o'clock or one or two minutes before that time. It was a gloomy afternoon, rain was falling, and the streets were wet and slippery. It was a wretched day for for one in search of pleasure to go automobile ride. Particularly was it a woeful day for one in search of pleasure to go automobiling away out in the lonely northeast section of the city.

Mr. Pennell, while not a veteran at automobiling, was an expert at handling the machine. His maid says he bought it last Summer. He kept it in the Utica Street Station, in West Utica Street between Delaware and Elmwood Avenues. It was to this station that he said he went between 7:45 and 8:30 o'clock on the night Burdick was killed, returning to his own home at about 10 o'clock.

Mr. Pennell was seen frequently in open weather in his machine down town and on Delaware Avenue and in the park. So far as could be learned, he never had any accidents. He and his wife had ridden together often.

"All that was unusual about it to-day," said Lizzie Romance, the maid, "was that Mrs. Pennell always told me when they would be in, so I would know when to have dinner ready. But to-day, when they went out, it was Mr. Pennell who told me. Mrs. Pennell went on out ahead of him.

Their route on their ride no one can tell in detail. Capt. Cable and the police were trying to-night to trace the course of the automobile. They heard that Mr. Pennell had stopped at a cigar store and bought a cigar, leaving Mrs. Pennell waiting in the automobile. Little more could be learned.

The tragedy occurred off Kensington Avenue, near Fillmore Avenue, where the automobile was skimming along the edge of the Gelfres stone quarry, which is a huge rock-ribbed hole in the ground on the right side of the avenue going out.

Mr. Pennell was killed instantly, his head being crushed. Mrs. Pennell was taken to the Sisters' Hospital. When she was found she was unable to speak. She was only semi-conscious when taken to the hospital, and could say no coherent words. After operations were performed by Dr. Eugene Smith, in the hope of saving her life, she lapsed into unconsciousness. She was still unconscious late to-night, and there is little hope of her recovery.

STORY OF A WITNESS.

The only near witnesses of the tragedy were George J. Dunbar and William Larnen, young men, who were on their way home from work, when Mr. and Mrs. Pennell in their automobile approached them from the rear.

"We were walking toward Fillmore Avenue on Kensington Avenue," said Dunbar, "when we heard the man in the automobile ring. We looked back. The automobile was coming toward us, going the same way we were. When he rang first they were quite a ways behind us, but they were traveling quite fast. We were walking near the curb on the north side of the street, and the automobile was coming down the centre of the street.

"We saw we were out of the way and continued our walking. Then the man rang again. He was much nearer, of course, but we did not turn around. A third time he rang, and we both turned around again to look back. At that time the automobile was only about fifty yards behind us.

"I turned around just in time to see the man's hat in the air. I did not see his head go after it, but saw it coming down. Just at that instant the machine turned sharply to the left.

"At that point there is no sidewalk on either side of the street. From the curb on both sides to the brinks of the two quarries is only a few feet. I should say for a long strip, at the place where the man's hat was blown off, the ledge of flat ground between the curb and the brink of the quarry into which the automobile went is only about six or seven feet. There is no railing or other guard around the edge of the quarry.

"When the automobile turned sharply to the left we both stopped. It was all done so quick nobody had a chance to do anything. The machine was going quite fast, and in an instant it had covered the distance from the middle of the street where it first was to the curb.

After going over th curb the automibile went into the quarry. I should say the machine in passing on top of the ledge, between the curb and the brink, did so almost at right angles with the street. The machine, in the instant it was on the ledge, I think, was facing full into the quarry, and the width of the ledge is about the length of the machine, or just a little over.

"Neither the man nor the woman in the automobile stood up or jumped out. I guess it all was done too quickly to take any such action. I heard the woman scream just about the time the automobile's front wheels struck the curb. I did not hear a sound from the man.

"My companion ran to call the ambulance and I got down into the quarry. The woman was groaning and moaning some, but the man was dead. The woman was lying between the base of the cliff and the automobile. As I remember she was lying on her left side, and I saw she had a bad cut on the forehead. The man was lying under the automobile, and about all I could see of him was a part of his face and head.

In Mr. Pennell's pockets were found some money and newspaper clippings and identification cards from two life insurance companies. Some of the newspaper clippings were time-worn and stained and had the appearance of having been carried in the case for months. They expressed extremes of joy and sadness and were a possible index of the character of the man who preserved them.

The titles of some of the verses were: "Until You Come," "That Which Is Lost," "The Fates," "The Unlaid Ghost," "Undistinguished Dead," "A Night in June," "Opportunity."

Mr. Pennell was named as corespondent in the suit for divorce brought by Mr. Burdick. He had been a friend of Mr. Burdick until two years ago, but objections were finally made to his attentions to Mrs. Burdick. He was supported by his wife, however, in the assertion that he had merely acted as Mrs. Burdick's legal adviser in her troubles with her husband.

After the discovery of the murder Mr. Pennell was closely questioned by the police. He was in the city on the night of the murder, but fully satisfied the police as to his movements. He was not under surveillance.

There were evidences yesterday, however, that suspicion had been turned from women in the case and that there was a disposition to look for a man as the murderer. There were several pointed references to the divorce suit in newspaper articles this morning, indicating that there was a new disposition to look into this feature of the case.

DENIED KNOWLEDGE OF MURDER.

In this connection a statement was printed to-day over the signature of Mr. Pennell. It was in the form of a letter which he sent to a friend at Pottsville, Penn., and read:

"I presume you have seen the newspaper accounts of a mysterious crime here at Buffalo in which my name has most unjustly received great publicity. In the mass of sensationalism and yellow journalism which has followed the affair the truth was utterly lost.

"I had no connection with the crime. My name was brought in through the divorce proceedings, which were then pending. There was no truth in the charges in those proceedings. They were absolutely denied under oath by the defendant and myself.

"I was dragged in out of vindictiveness, because my wife and myself had taken the part of the wife against the husband, and she had come to me for legal advice and protection.

"The man in the case was all the time in close relations with other women. The case would have been quietly tried and the charges disproved, but just at this time, and at the most unfortunate time, occurred his death at the hands of some unknown woman, and the whole matter became public. Then came a deluge of lies and falsehoods which had no basis of fact. The notoriety has been almost unbearable.

"I want you and some of the friends I care about to have the truth, an' I know that you will believe in me. I have been very much broken up over it all."

To a reporter several days ago he said: "About this case of Burdick. I have told the authorities I went away to New York before the murder, and that I met Mrs. Burdick while I was away. In fact, I saw Mrs. Burdick near New York two or three days before the murder of Mr. Burdick. I came home again Wednesday, the day before the murder. I have told it frankly, and the meeting was a proper one. But they seem determined to drag all this business out in the papers. I would do anything to stop it."

DEPOSITORS CHARGE FRAUD.

Boughton, Ford & Co., Bankers, of Burton, Ohio, Fail for More Than $1,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARDON, Ohio, March 10.—The affairs of the private banking house of Boughton, Ford & Co., at Burton, are in worse shape than was supposed when the assignment was announced. The liabilities now amount to more than a million dollars, while the assets are only about $200,000.

The receiver has not yet filed a complete report, all but a summary being withheld on the ground that other failures would be precipitated if all the facts were known. A meeting of the depositors will be held to-morrow, at which plans for saving something from the wreck will be discussed.

Depositors are much exasperated by the knowledge that men in Burton borrowed several hundred thousand dollars of the bank upon individual notes. Now that the assignee has filed a report, the depositors, who have organized and retained counsel, will inspect the books of the bank with the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the loans were regular. Cases involving transfers of real estate and bank stock just before assignment have been started against the Fords. Four hundred acres of land are specified in one of these cases. It is alleged that the transfers were made with intent to defraud the depositors, and that they were not made in good faith.

TWO KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., March 10.—A passenger train on the West Shore Railroad south bound struck a hand car containing five section hands at a point near Plum Point at 3 o'clock this evening. An Irishman named Buckley and an Italian known as "Happy" were killed, and two others were badly hurt, and were brought to St. Luke's Hospital in this city, to-night.

The fifth member of the crew saw the train coming, leaped, and escaped unhurt. He walked to the Cornwall Station and gave the information of the accident. The force of one car of the train were broken off. Part of the handcar landed on the platform.

Cheap Rates to California

via Washington Line—California Excursions. Perth (7 days Washington without change). Ask 349, 1,185 Broadway, 1 Battery Pl.—Adv.

The Wheels of Government.

Pennsylvania Railroad Washington Tours offer opportunities to see them in motion. The next one leaves New York March 18. Rate $14.50, covers hotel and transportation expenses.—Adv.

ITHACA'S TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC

Serious Condition Confronts Citizens of the Pest-Ridden City.

The Estimated Number of Cases Since Jan. 10 is 1,000.

Citizens Were Warned by a Mild Visitation a Year Ago—Undeserved Blame Laid on a Private Water Company—Sources of Water Supply.

The news phases of the outbreak of typhoid fever at Ithaca in this State have been published in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the prevalence of the epidemic. What the existing conditions are has been a matter of dispute. The Faculty and Trustees of Cornell University have been solicitous that a thorough investigation should be made for the benefit of the students and their parents, as well as for the public in general.

An invitation was extended to THE NEW YORK TIMES to take part in such an investigation. In accordance with the request, Mr. James C. Bayles, formerly President of the Board of Health of this city, went to Ithaca on behalf of this newspaper. Mr. Bayles's first letter on the subject follows:

ITHACA, N. Y., March 10.—The best data obtainable as to the status of the typhoid epidemic here are admittedly incomplete. They show that up to the end of last week there had been 735 cases of typhoid in Ithaca since Jan. 10 of which the clinical history is obtainable. The number of unreported cases is a matter of estimate. In view of the fact that most physicians have neglected, and that some have refused, to make returns, and that in death certificates some of them persistently refrained from assigning causes likely to be recognised as typhoid complications, I venture the opinion that the number of cases, light and grave, occurring up to this time since the present epidemic began, would be conservatively estimated at 1,000. It is impossible to learn the number of deaths due to typhoid fever or to calculate the percentage. The returns to the Board of Health have not been tabulated. I have tried to get the figures ever since coming to Ithaca and have been unable to do so.

The impression that the epidemic is subsiding has less obvious warrant in fact than I should be glad to discover. I do not know how many cases there are at present in Ithaca, but I am constrained to express the belief that there are not less than 250 cases of which no official record has been made. If told, as I have been on very good authority, that the number was double this estimate, I should not find myself in a position to dispute it. A great many of these cases are of a kind popularly known as "walking typhoid." People are going about their business, pursuing their studies, and even following the mechanical trades with temperatures of 100 to 104. Sometimes they give up and another "case" is reported more often they fight through and escape anything worse than a mild attack, which may or may not come to the knowledge of a physician in shape to warrant a confident diagnosis. What potentialities of mischief in disseminating the infection reside in these neglected ambulant cases may be learned from the books by those for whom the subject has interest.

ENDEMIC TYPHOID IN ITHACA.

Those who believe or have been persuaded that the epidemic now running its course is "a bolt from the blue sky" are not well informed. The first information I gained from local inquiry was that Ithaca has for many years been remarkably free from typhoid fever. From a closer and more critical investigation I am convinced that this is far from the truth. Typhoid has been more or less prevalent here for many years, and at no time has Ithaca long been free from it. For at least ten years the cautionary signals have been obvious to any one who might have chosen to look for them. A mistaken loyalty to the public interest has imposed the obligation of silence upon those who should have spoken through a megaphone into the dull ear of municipal authority.

Just a year ago conditions existed in Ithaca which should have startled the community into instant and energetic measures of self-protection. I refer to the local epidemic of a disease closely resembling a mild type of typhoid. Its statistics are incomplete and unsatisfactory, but it was quite prevalent, and more than 100 cases were treated. No deaths are known to have occurred which were directly attributed to it.

The diagnosis was somewhat uncertain and its course erratic. The clinical history of a typical case showed disturbances of the digestive organs, some intestinal inflammation, a heav

reported, the physicians looked wise and remarked to one another that it was a recurrence of the "Ithaca fever." It rapidly abandoned epidemic form, and then they manifested great reluctance to admit any connection between it and the fever of a year before. Perhaps it was more discreet to regard the typhoid outbreak of this year as a de novo occurrence, the first in their experience. By Jan. 15 it had gained alarming headway, and the admissions to the City Hospital and University Infirmary were at the rate of ten to twenty a day. Most of the local physicians were at first unable or unwilling to recognize it as typhoid, until in due course intestinal hemorrhages occurred and the Widal test left no room for intelligent discussion as to what they were dealing with.

It is interesting to note, however, that at least one physician of some local prominence continues to designate the cases under his care as paracolon fever, and to insist that they do not give the typical reaction to the Widal test, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. V. A. Moore, bacteriologist of the State Veterinary College and a member of the university Faculty, reports this reaction in every test made by him. This, perhaps, explains why in the daily reports of the condition of the sick in hospitals are found the three designations of paracolon fever, typhoid fever, and fever.

To what this outbreak of typhoid is attributable has been the subject of much discussion. In the eagerness to put the blame on some one a cause has been assumed, of which, it must be confessed, no evidence is forthcoming. A study of the area of infection connected it with the city water supply. This is owned and operated by a private company, which from one cause or another has long been extremely unpopular with the citizens. To blame the company was easier and more agreeable than to recognize the fact that perhaps the town was itself largely to blame. But the more closely this matter is studied the larger the elements of doubt introduced into the discussion.

The town has four distinct water-distribution areas and one in which there is no distribution. One of these is the campus, supplied from Fall Creek. No typhoid has occurred there. To two areas supplied by the company water is furnished from Six Mile Creek and Buttermilk Creek, respectively. It is not probable that the infection was planted impartially in both streams. The one polluted is popularly supposed to have been the Six Mile Creek, but a study of the repeated occurrences of typhoid in these two areas shows that one is practically no safer than the other. Still another area has a mixed supply, both creeks contributing. The difference between this and the one supplied wholly from Six Mile Creek, as regards infection, is not distinct enough to warrant any confident generalizations. The remaining area, depending upon wells, has had little or no typhoid.

Comparing many analyses of water from Fall Creek, the campus supply, with that from Six Mile Creek, I find the normal average of the latter at least as good as that of the former. In other words, the town supply is chemically and in respect to freedom from pollution, as good water normally as the campus supply. As these comparative analyses were made in the Cornell laboratories they are not likely to be intentionally unfair to the campus supply.

The story was started, is believed, and has been accepted by the State Board of Health, that during work under direction of the water company in connection with the construction of a dam to impound the water of Six Mile Creek, a colony of foreign laborers was established on the banks of Six Mile Creek, and that one of these men was stricken with typhoid and polluted the stream. After the most careful investigation I have been able to make, I fail to find a scintilla of evidence in support of this theory. There has been no recognized case of typhoid fever treated by any physician anywhere in or along the watershed of the Ithaca Water Company. No member of the construction gang, which was dispersed on Thanksgiving Day, nearly six weeks before the first case appeared in Ithaca, is known to have lost a day by illness of any kind. Not one fact has been produced which contains the assumption that this colony brought typhoid fever into the Six Mile Valley or left it there.

That there were no cases of typhoid on the watershed or along tributary streams, I am not prepared either to say or to believe. That the water company was negligent in the matter of the policing of its watershed and the minimization of causes of possible pollution is not open to discussion—that it was exceptionally so does not appear. The conditions it has tolerated or remained ignorant of are probably identical with those to be found along the sources of a great many public water supplies in this country. As a rule, water companies and Municipal Water Commissioners are no more vigilant than public opinion demands that they shall be. Analyses of the Ithaca water for a series of years show that it is essentially the same as that of other surface streams. At times it was of satisfactory purity, at other times, especially after a scouring of the watershed by heavy precipitation, it has been very impure. Normally it was as good as is to be expected from any sparsely populated area under farm cultivation and with occasional settlements. It may have been infected, and probably was. Exactly the same is liable at any time to happen to any one of many public water supplies, and does happen every year. It is as likely to happen under municipal as under private control.

The blind and unreasoning popular hostility to the Ithaca Water Company is illogical, and in view of the readiness of the management of the water company to do all that can be done in co-operation with the town and university authorities, it is calculated to delay, and perhaps defeat, a solution of the question of a pure and satisfactory water supply.

As an instance of nascent popular zeal not directed by wise advice, I may mention the beginning made on Thursday last to develop a supply of water for the town from driven wells. Near the lower edge of the flats, between the sewage pumping station and the salt works, some enthusiasts have begun the driving of a tube well in a sodden bog at a point where the maximum concentration of seepage from the sewers and cesspools might be expected. They will undoubtedly find water—no doubt plenty of it—but what it will be from day to day I would not like to predict. The idea is that if the expectations of the promoters of this undertaking are realized in the finding of an unlimited supply of water, apparently as pure as an angel's conscience, it will be pumped into the distributing mains of the Ithaca Water Company, designed for a gravity system. It does not seem to have occurred to any one that if this were done it would blow out all the plumbing and rupture every lead pipe in Ithaca. The driven-well experiment is interesting simply as showing the eagerness of the public in the present condition of excitement to do foolish things.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

To purify and protect the water supply of Ithaca is undoubtedly the first step in the direction of a restoration of public confidence. That it is the only thing or the most important thing to be done, and that when it is accomplished Ithaca will be a sanitary paradise, or even a measurably safer place of residence, is as far from the truth as the east is from the west. The first step should and will be a thorough sanitary survey of the whole watershed and the removal or correction of nuisances there found. An adequate filtration plant will then be needed, and will be constructed under good professional advice.

I have no hesitation in saying, however, that in my judgment the water supply now distributed is the least and most unduly negligible of the many dangers which menace life and health in Ithaca. Excited people who speak of it as "sewage," who would not even bathe in it, and who question its fitness for the flushing of closets, manifest the degree of intelligence usual in times of popular panic. The water is not good, and not suitable for general use; but the same is true of surface water supplies almost everywhere. If other causes of danger were corrected there need be no reckless precipitancy in dealing with the problem of the local water supply. However bad it may be, now or normally, it is the least of the dangers to which the people of Ithaca are subjected. During the coming Summer that will be done which will insure the distribution of a water supply of attested and indisputable purity and potability. But those who believe that this will solve the problem of the sanitation of Ithaca are credulous indeed.

Arrangements have just been concluded for the construction and installation within the next thirty days of a mechanical filter plant for the campus supply. While it is true that there have been no cases of typhoid this year among the campus population, the Fall Creek water has not been used from the taps for drinking purposes, and artesian well water has been freely supplied. Those who have not taken this have boiled their domestic supplies, and in most instances the alarmed hill population have refused even to bathe in water which has not been drawn as hot as possible from the kitchen boilers and cooled by standing. These precautions detract somewhat from the value of comparison between the campus supply and the town supply. The filtration of the Fall Creek water is a wise precaution. It needs it quite as much as does that from Six Mile Creek. The conditions existing along the banks of Fall Creek are quite as bad as, and perhaps worse than, those to be found along Six Mile and Buttermilk Creeks.

J. C. BAYLES.

HURT BY THE ELKINS LAW.

Measure Prevented a Railway Pool on Military Freight Rates, and Only the Government Profited.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Western roads have just discovered that the Elkins amendment to the Inter-State Commerce law is not altogether in their favor. At the time the law was passed the trans-Continental lines were trying to bring about a pool on naval and military business, which amounts to thousands of dollars a year, with a view of forcing the Government to pay full tariff rates. On account of the Elkins law some of the roads refused to enter the pooling agreement, fearing a conflict with the Government.

In consequence of this, the Navy Department succeeded in getting lower rates for the transportation of this year's naval business than ever before.

Bids were opened in Washington to-day, and the Southern and Union Pacific were found to be the lowest bidders and got the contract. Last year the Rock Island secured it for about one-half a cent a mile. It determined to get the contract again or make the line that got it carry the business at a loss. It put in a bid of $10 cash from Chicago to Ogden. When the bids were opened it was found that the Union Pacific had cut in a bid of $5 cash and land-aid credits from Chicago to San Francisco for parties of less than forty persons and $3.75 for parties of 100 or more.

The Southern Pacific gets a land-grant credit of about $18 and the Union Pacific and its Chicago connection will have to divide the cash rate between them.

BARRED FROM CHICAGO PIT.

Board of Trade Suspends P. B. & C. A. Weare, Charged with Dishonorable Conduct.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Radical action was taken by the Directors of the Board of Trade to-day, two prominent members being suspended. They were P. B. & Charles A. Weare, who were charged by Charles G. McNeil and John Hill, Jr., with dishonorable conduct. The penalty announced by the Directors was the suspension of P. B. Weare for two years and Charles A. Weare for one year. The trouble grew out of charges of conspiracy filed with the Directors last Summer by the Weare Commission Company against Ben C. Jolly, a clerk in Weare offices, and C. G. McNeil of Sioux City.

A hearing on these charges was interrupted by an injunction, and in the civil courts, to which the case was transferred, the conspiracy charge was not sustained. Then John Hill, Jr., filed charges of dishonorable conduct against the Weare Commission Company.

Mr. McNeil originally claimed some $47,600 from the Weares, which, he said, was placed in the commission firm's hands as margins. The Weares claimed an offset of $30,000 lost by McNeil in stock transactions, though McNeil denied that he ever had any trades in stock with the Weare Company.

NO RACE CONFERENCE.

Resolutions in the Wisconsin Senate, Calling for One, Probably Will Be Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., March 10.—In all probability the Hatten resolutions, providing for an inter-State conference on the race problem, will be killed in the Senate Wednesday morning. Senator Hatten will make a strong effort to have them adopted, but appearances following the reassembling of the legislators after the Sunday recess are quite indicative of their defeat. The reason is the manner in which Southern Governors have attacked the resolutions and the sentiment as expressed by Southern papers.

"I have no criticism to offer on the opinions of different people," said Senator Hatten, "but I fear the critics do not understand the spirit intended by the resolutions. The problem is a great one, and one that interests all the people of the country. It should be raised above sectional, factional, and political lines. The resolutions which were introduced last week were not designed to arouse any sectional feeling. The resolutions, if read carefully, ought not to arouse the prejudice of any one."

PLAN TO RAISE THE MAINE.

Promoter of the Project Proposes to Exhibit the Wreck at the St. Louis Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Another scheme is on foot to raise the battleship Maine. The purpose this time is to exhibit it at the World's Fair in St. Louis. The plan is being promoted by George Richardson, with an office at 100 Washington Street.

Mr. Richardson says all that he needs is consent from Congress. He does not reveal the details of his plan, but says it "has the indorsement of many of the best engineers of the country."

Hearing in Wabash Strike Matter.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Judge Elmer B. Adams in the United States District Court announced to-day that Tuesday, March 17, he will hear arguments on the motion to dissolve the temporary injunction granted one week ago restraining officials of the Brotherhoods of Locomotive Firemen and Railroad Trainmen and members of the grievance committees from ordering a strike on the Wabash Railroad.

Missouri Pacific Railway Directors.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company to-day the following Directors were elected:

George J. Gould, Russell Sage, Edwin Gould, James H. Hyde, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Frank J. Gould, Howard Gould, Samuel Sloan, H. Parmelee Prentice, Fred T. Gates, C. Warren, Russell T. Harding, and W. Rixby.

STATE BANKS MENACED BY TRUST COMPANIES

Leo Schlesinger Protests Against Methods of Modern Concerns.

Believes the Tendency to Speculate Undermines Business Security — Mr. Kilburn Questioned at an Albany Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of New York City, declared before the Assembly Committee on Banks to-day that unless some legislation were enacted such as that proposed in the J. T. Smith bill to compel trust companies to have a 15 per cent. reserve the State banks would soon be forced to transform themselves into trust companies or take out charters as National banks. Fifteen banks have reorganized as trust companies during the last year, and a dozen applications for permission to do so are now pending before the State Banking Department.

Although the hearing on the bill had already been postponed for two weeks, Mr. Smith, Chairman of the committee, to-day received telegrams from the following companies asking for a further postponement: The Continental Trust Company, the Knickerbocker Trust Company, the Guarantee Trust Company, the North American Trust Company, and the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. The committee declined to grant a further postponement.

Gen. Amasa J. Parker, representing the trust companies of Albany, appeared in opposition to the bill. He said the trust companies opposed it because it would lock up a lot of money in New York which was needed in business. His attention was called to the recent rule of the New York Clearing House obliging all the trust companies connected therewith to keep a reserve of 10 per cent. He said the Clearing House counted upon legislation to sustain it in this position.

Superintendent of Banks Kilburn said that he had come to the hearing merely to hear the arguments. Asked for his views, he said he was not disposed to favor the measure, although he admitted that the manner in which the trust companies are doing business calls for more stringent restrictions.

EFFECT ON TRUST COMPANIES.

"As I figure it," said Mr. Kilburn, "the Smith bill, if enacted, would take out of circulation $53,000,000. This is a big sum of money to withdraw from business, and the consequences might be serious. The trust companies have been operating for a considerable time in this State, and there has not been a single failure of a trust company, to my knowledge, in twenty-four years."

"If half of the trust companies in New York City had been compelled to cash in during the last financial crisis their surpluses would have been wiped out by the depreciation of their holdings," said Assemblyman Wainwright.

"I think that is a mistake," said Mr. Kilburn.

"If a trust company is doing the same business as a bank, why should it not be compelled to carry the same reserve?" asked Chairman Smith.

"If you make everything else equal, there is but one answer to your question," was Mr. Kilburn's reply. He declared that the law of New York with regard to the investment by trust companies of their capital is more stringent than in any other State.

To this Mr. Wainwright retorted that while their capital was safeguarded, they could invest their deposits in any way they pleased.

"Yes," interjected Mr. Schlesinger, "they can underwrite a five-legged yellow dog, if they think these would be profitable for doing so. It is because they have this freedom of speculation that they are enabled to make such enormous profits. If the time ever comes when they are called upon to pay up on demand, I think there will be a crash."

MR. SCHLESINGER'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Schlesinger made an elaborate argument to the committee to show the need of compelling the trust companies to keep a reserve.

He explained that trust companies, having been originally only trustees of estates and funds, had come to intrude upon the banking business, offering inducements that banks could not afford to offer under the law requiring them to have a 15 per cent. reserve or under the special rule of the New York Clearing House forcing its members to carry a 25 per cent. reserve.

He called attention to the Albany Trust Company's advertisement offering interest on deposits. This same company reported its total resources in 1902 as $3,498,453.23, and in 1903 as $6,442,194.60. Its capital of $532,000 capital and surplus was $506,500, or about 9 per cent., whereas the similar profit of the New York State National Bank in Albany was only $56,200 on $626,000, or about 9 per cent.

Speaking of banks the size of his own, Mr. Schlesinger said that such a bank, with about $4,500,000 deposits, would have dormant nearly $1,000,000 in its vaults, according to the laws of the State and the Clearing House, whereas all the trust companies would be found to have their moneys out at interest of 2 per cent. or more, thus enabling them to take interest from the banks and give their interest to their customers. To illustrate affairs, he presented the following table of conditions in various trust companies on Jan. 1:

United States Trust Company, total resources	$74,982,400
Cash on hand	Nothing
Manhattan Trust Company, total resources	17,975,244
Cash on hand	500
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, total resources	52,850,818
Cash on hand	2,940
Central Trust Company, total resources	53,423,206
Cash on hand	14,740
Mercantile Trust Company, total resources	22,616,066
Cash on hand	15,490
Morton Trust Company, total resources	53,950,479
Cash on hand	27,444

Thus it was seen, he summarized, that six of the largest trust companies had cash on hand to the amount of $66,000, with total resources of $317,000,000.

The trust companies had become active members of committees of the Senate and should be placed under the same restrictions, carrying reserves necessary for the safety of the public, since 85 per cent. of their business was subject to demand.

It might curtail business in the Wall Street section, he explained, to compel trust companies that deposit their moneys in the district to keep a reserve, but this would last only a short time, and there need be no fear of the final results. Merchants would cease to be influenced by a plethora of money floating about the streets, would no longer overborrow, overtrade, and overspeculate; and when money hardened the merchants would not call upon the banks to supply them with funds to make good the excesses in which they had indulged when money went begging for 3 per cent. and less.

EFFECT ON STATE BANKS.

A depositor in Mr. Schlesinger's bank, he related, drew out $12,000 and deposited it with a trust company on Jan. 12. Ten days later he had a note discounted with the bank for $5,000, and in another seven days he came to ask for $5,000 more. He explained that he was drawing interest on his $12,000 and did not want to withdraw it. Mr. Schlesinger refused to let him have the $5,000.

Customers had begun to forget, he said, that the banks were differently situated from the rival companies, and they were beginning to make impossible demands. The banks, although the bulwarks of commercial enterprise and prosperity, were unable to underwrite large schemes to make big profits, and could not make loans for interest beyond 6 per cent. per annum. They could not use their customers' money to back schemes with large gains in sight. "We do not gamble," he said, "but we do ask for a fair opportunity to give our stockholders a fair return for their investment."

He submitted tables showing the earnings of trust companies. A capital of $24,000,000 had shown a profit of $17,000,000, or about 21 per cent. The trust company that failed to consummate its scheme for a Shipyard Trust, he recalled, would have made a profit of 80 per cent. if it had succeeded. It failed to float a gigantic undertaking, and the public was informed as to its enormous profits. The Superintendent of Banks requested that the loan for the formation of the shipyard concern be taken up by outside parties.

"If this could not have been done," said Mr. Schlesinger, "what would have been the result? Now, what is done that the public knows nothing about?

"What may be the results if you do not pass this bill?" continued the speaker. "The Clearing House, having established a rule to have a reserve on hand, what will prevent the trust companies from combining and having their own Clearing House, thereby nullifying the action and making the difficulty of our banking system greater than ever? The National bank system can figure as its reserve any moneys that may be deposited in any other National bank. We, as State banks, have no advantages possessed by them."

After quoting from several published articles to bear out his views, Mr. Schlesinger said:

In conclusion, I hope I have made myself sufficiently clear in convincing you as to the necessity of your bill. Unless you assist the banks which are chartered by this State, I fear you will find that many will return their charters and apply to the National system, where more opportunities exist to improve the system, instead of being throttled by the trust companies."

BRIBERY IN RHODE ISLAND.

Gov. Garvin Says Assemblymen Buy Their Seats—Recommends an Investigation.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 10.—In a special message sent to the Senate to-day Gov. Lucius F. C. Garvin declared that bribery was common in many towns of the State, and that many members of the Legislature occupied seats obtained by purchased votes. The Governor recommended the appointment of a commission for a term of three years to employ agents to detect bribery and bring offenders to justice.

Gov. Garvin is the first Democratic Governor Rhode Island has had in a number of years. The Senate is Republican. The Governor in his message said:

"I desire to invite your attention to a question of the first importance. I refer to bribery in elections.

"That bribery exists to a great extent in the elections of this State is a matter of common knowledge. No general election passes without, in some section of the State, the purchase of votes by one or both of the great political parties. It is true that the results of the election may not often be changed so far as the candidates on the State ticket are concerned, but many Assemblymen occupy the seats they do by means of purchased votes.

"In a considerable number of our towns bribery is so common and has existed for so many years that the awful nature of the crime has ceased to impress. In some towns the bribery takes place openly, is not called bribery, nor considered a serious matter. The money paid to the voter, whether $2, $5, or $10, is spoken of as a payment for his time.

"The claim that the money paid to the elector is not for the purpose of influencing his vote, but in compensation for time lost in visiting the polls, is the merest sophistry, and should not deceive any adult citizen of ordinary intelligence. It is well known that in such towns, when one political party is supplied with a corruption fund and the other is without, the party so provided invariably elects its Assembly ticket."

BUSINESS AUTOMOBILE TEST.

Eighty-Mile Contest Planned by Automobile Club of America.

Preliminary arrangements for the contest for business automobiles, which the Automobile Club of America will hold in May, were announced yesterday at the clubhouse, 753 Fifth Avenue, and a circular presenting the plan of the competition in full will be issued as soon as the final details are arranged.

The dates selected for the contest are May 20 and 21, and the distance will be eighty miles, of which forty miles will be covered each day. The competing vehicles will start from the Automobile Club and make a trip to the Battery, thence to some point in Harlem, and back to the clubhouse, making the round trip twenty miles. This trip will be made twice on each of the two days, or four times in all. On the first day the trips will be made without stops, but on the second day a certain number of stops will be included in each trip.

The contesting cars will be divided into four classes, according to the dead load carried, as follows: Class 1, light delivery wagons carrying 750 pounds; Class 2, heavy delivery wagons carrying 2,000 pounds; Class 3, light trucks carrying 3,500 pounds; Class 4, heavy trucks carrying 10,000 pounds. These weights are exclusive of driver and observer, and may be carried in any form desired. There will be an official observer on each vehicle. The duties for opening and for closing the entries have not yet been selected.

A meeting of the American Automobile Association was also held at the headquarters, 753 Fifth Avenue, last night, at which it was definitely decided to adopt the plan of an individual membership. A committee, composed of W. E. Scarritt, W. J. Stewart, and S. M. Butler, was appointed to devise the necessary changes in the constitution and by-laws necessary.

Applications for race meetings were received from the Automobile Club of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Massachusetts Automobile Club, and the Florida Automobile Association, the latter requesting approval of the proposed meet on the beach at Ormond, Fla., the latter part of this month.

MACHINERY COMPANY FAILS.

Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Concern of Woonsocket, R. I., in a Receiver's Hands.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 10.—The Taft-Pierce Manufacturing Company of this city, makers of fine machinery by contract, is in the hands of a receiver. In the United States Circuit Court at Providence to-day Judge Brown, after being petitioned by Harry B. Talcott, Treasurer of the company, on behalf of a majority of the stockholders and creditors, appointed Louis A. Hubbard of New York as receiver, the Directors assenting to the appointment. The plant, which employs about 350 men, will be operated as usual, unless the Court should see fit to otherwise direct.

Parties in interest said to-day that the firm is not insolvent, but is only temporarily embarrassed through the lack of ready capital. The company was incorporated in November, 1901, with a paid in capital of $600,000.

The officers, Directors, and stockholders are New York and Washington capitalists.

SMITH WILL CASE SETTLED.

Agreement Reached After an 1895 Testament Was Probated in Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March 10.—The fight over the estate of Edwina Whelpley Smith, daughter of the late Chief Justice Whelpley, was brought to a close yesterday in the Orphans' Court, when a settlement was agreed upon between Abraham L. Adams and the four nieces of Mrs. Smith, who contested the probating of the will of Dec. 10, 1900. Judge Vreeland refused probate to this will on the ground that Mrs. Smith lacked testamentary capacity at the time of making the will. In this will she left all her estate to Mrs. Abraham L. Adams, with her husband as executor.

A paper dated Aug. 14, 1895, was proved this morning and admitted as the last will of Mrs. Smith. David A. Ryerson of Newark and Joseph F. Randolph of this city are named as executors. Under this will Mrs. Adams does not receive a cent, but while the agreement is kept secret, it is understood that she will get half of the estate, which is valued at $30,000. The bequests are as follows: The sum of $10,000 to be equally divided between Mrs. Margaret Vanness Duryee, Miss Louise G. Edgar, Miss Grace Smith, and Frank Smith; to Mrs. Louise L. Stiles, $4,000; to Helen Betts and Cortland Betts, $1,000; to Mary Hickok, $1,000; to the Memorial Hospital, $5,000; to All Souls' Hospital, $500; to W. W. Thomas $100. The fees of the lawyers amount to $12,000.

INVENTOR'S WIFE ARRESTED.

Mrs. John Hamilton Brown Accused of Assault by a Real Estate Agent.

Mrs. Helen Brown, twenty-three years old, wife of John Hamilton Brown, who is about seventy years old, and the inventor of the Brown segmental wire gun, was arrested last night while returning to their home, at 63 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, on a warrant charging her with assaulting Matthew Webb, Jr., a real estate agent of 062 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Mrs. Brown did not submit quietly to arrest, according to Mr. Webb, who went with Court Officer Hamilton, who served the warrant, which was issued by Magistrate Cornell. According to Webb she rushed at him as soon as she saw him, and while the policeman was struggling to get her to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station the complainant asserted, she spilled a bottle of milk all over him.

Mrs. Brown, who was promptly bailed by her husband, denied that, but said the policeman used her roughly. Mr. Webb formerly was her agent for the Clinton apartments, at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street. Out of this grew trouble, and he says that he received a verdict for $402 against Mrs. Brown in the Eleventh District Municipal Court last Wednesday.

Then it was, he says, that she rushed at him, knocked off his glasses, and called him many names.

Webb asserts that he advanced Mrs. Brown about $7,000 last year. Mr. Brown says, however, that while Webb managed the property it paid Mrs. Brown only $400 a month, and that after he was removed, at the instance of the New York Savings Bank, which holds a $138,000 mortgage on the property, the rents rose to $1,100 a month. He denies the agent's story of assault.

The wedding of the Browns, which took place about three years ago, attracted much attention, not only because of the great discrepancy in their ages, but also because Mrs. Brown was up to the time a waitress in Smith & McNeil's Hotel.

Congress early in the present Winter made an appropriation for the construction of the Brown gun, and he is one of the Trustees of the company formed to exploit the invention.

DEAD AT FOOT OF STAIRS.

White Woman's Body Found Near a Billiard Room Patronized by Negroes—Her Skull Fractured.

Detectives of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station were much mystified last night by the finding of the body of a young white woman lying at the foot of the stairs leading to the Albany Club, a billiard room owned and patronized by negroes on the second floor of 104 West Thirtieth Street, almost opposite the station house.

She was of good appearance and wore a close fitting blue tailor made suit with black silk waist and black velvet hat with white flowers and a white plume. She was about five feet five inches tall and weighed about 120 pounds. She was without jewelry and carried a small package of tea and another of sugar. Dr. Lee, who arrived with an ambulance from New York Hospital, said she had died from a fracture of the base of the skull. There was blood upon the staire leading to the clubroom, as though she had either been thrown down or had tried to drag herself up after she was hurt.

Lewis Polk of 320 West Forty-fourth Street, one of the proprietors of the billiard room, reported the case to the police. He said that a few minutes before he found the body he had seen the woman walking before his house and had warned her, as her gait was very unsteady.

Thirteen colored men who were in the clubrooms were taken to the station house, and after Coroner Goldenkrans and Sergt. Mooney had questioned them, four men were placed under arrest. They are Joseph H. Thompson of 344 West Forty-fourth Street, Louis Polk of 300 West Fortieth Street, Oscar Cassell of 414 West Twenty-ninth Street, and John H. Smith, who says he is a butler, living at 1 Bay Street, Weehawken, N. J. They all were locked up on suspicion of knowing something of the manner in which the woman came to her death.

This action was taken, it was said, because the stories told by the men were conflicting. When Thompson first was questioned he said nothing of having touched the body as it lay in the hallway. The Coroner detected, he said, blood stains on his hands. Thompson then said that he tried to pick the woman up, not knowing she was dead, and that blood was on his hands. He had wiped this off on the wall, he said, which accounted for stains noticed there. Polk, in his first story, did not mention that Cassell was with him when he first saw the woman, but later did say so. Polk said that the woman appeared to be intoxicated. Both Dr. Lee of the New York Hospital and Coroner Goldenkrans say they could detect no signs of this.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WOMEN LOSE.

MANCHESTER, N. H., March 10.—A general vote was taken throughout the State to-day in connection with the annual town meetings and municipal elections in several cities on ten proposed amendments to the Constitution, and although the complete vote will not be known for several days, sufficient returns were received to-night to indicate that nearly all had been adopted.

Women's suffrage, however, received scant favor, being defeated by a vote of almost 2 to 1, while a similar fate was meted out to the so-called religious amendment seeking to strike out the word "protestant" and substituting that of "Christian" in that portion of the Bill of Rights permitting towns to appropriate money for religious societies.

Strangely enough, the proposition to divide the State into smaller voting precincts was also rejected, although a majority of the voters favored it, as did the religious amendment, both failing adoption through lack of the necessary two-thirds.

On the other hand, the anti-trust amendment, giving the Legislature power to enact laws to prevent corporations from raising prices and stifling competition was adopted by a large majority, as were those placing an educational qualification on suffrage and reapportioning the representation in the lower branch of the Legislature.

Several other minor amendments were also adopted by large majorities. Local contests in a large number of the towns proved but little incentive to a general attendance at the polls, and the average vote on the different amendments was only 30 per cent. of that thrown for President in 1901.

SALARY OF $40,000 A YEAR.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 10.—Forty thousand dollars a year is the salary A. C. Bird will receive as Traffic Manager of the Gould lines. As Third Vice President of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company Mr. Bird is said to receive $12,000 a year. Therefore he receives an advance in pay of $28,000 a year. That amounts to about $1.50 for every mile of the roads of whose freight he is to have control.

He will go to St. Louis soon to begin an inspection of the lines.

MONEY COMING HERE.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—In view of the high rates for money prevalent in the East, many of the local banks started to call in loans to-day, and interest rates were advanced. At the same time exchange rates displayed a hardening tendency, and it was currently reported in Third Street that several of the larger institutions were making preparations to ship big blocks of funds to New York. It was asserted that the banks could employ their idle money more profitably in New York than at this centre.

Country banks, however, continued to offer money freely and big borrowers were not inconvenienced.

W. H. HILL HEARD FROM.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., March 10.—William Henry Hill, the military instructor of University School and Military Institution at East Orange, who disappeared on Wednesday last after he had been accused of bigamy, has been heard from, it is said, and it is believed that if he is not actually in East Orange he is near by.

The tidings from Hill, it is understood, came in the form of a note to Mrs. Hill, who is still at 2 Prospect Terrace, East Orange. The message was delivered by a boy, and is said to have been sent through the good offices of a woman in Steuben Street, East Orange, with whom Hill formerly boarded.

It has been learned that Mrs. Hill is now fully convinced of her husband's innocence, and that she has sent to England for a duplicate copy of the marriage certificate said to have been issued to Mrs. Emily H. Hill on the occasion of her alleged marriage to the missing man.

Waltham Watches

Chronicles of the time.

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

LUXURIOUS OPIUM DEN.

Police Happen Upon It in an East Twenty-second Street House While Making an Arrest.

Capt. Gallagher of the East Twenty-second Street Station has had men watching a six-story house on East Twenty-second Street, near Lexington Avenue, opposite the residence of the late Abram S. Hewitt, and close to the Swedish Lutheran Church. Detectives Walsh and Anderson secured a warrant for the arrest of a woman yesterday on a charge of maintaining a disorderly house, and the Captain and his men went there last night to make arrests.

They had no trouble in entering the house, and went straight up to the rear of the fourth floor, where were found Kitty Simons, twenty-four years old, for whom they had a warrant, and Hattie Arlington, twenty-three years old, whom they also arrested.

Capt. Gallagher was leading the way out when he sniffed the air and said:

"By George, that smells like opium. Let's see if we can find where it comes from."

The odor seemed to be from the front, and the Captain and his men opened a door, pushed aside a heavy portiere, and found themselves in a sumptuous apartment, fitted up with handsome rugs and hangings, Oriental lamps, tabourettes, couches, variColored pillows, and similar Oriental furnishings. Five men were dining on lounges had opium layouts of the finest make, being of ivory and bamboo, ornamented with gold. The atmosphere of the room was stifling.

A man who described himself as Charles Melle, twenty-nine years old, and said he was in charge of the apartments, was arrested with the four other men, and a dozen opium layouts were seized.

FIRE'S DEATH ROLL FOURTEEN.

Fourteen Injured in the Olean (N. Y.) Hospitals—Many Others with Minor Hurts.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 10.—Fourteen charred and half-cremated bodies lying in the undertaking establishments or in the homes of their families, fourteen people lying badly injured in the hospitals, and a dozen or so more, not so seriously injured, at their homes are the result of the accident on the Erie Railroad last night, in which an oil train was wrecked and several oil cars exploded. Several of the patients in the hospital are seriously burned, one of them, Richard McDonald, aged nine years, probably fatally.

The following is a revised list of the dead:

STEMLINGER, JOHN, aged 17 years.
BROWN, NORMAN, aged 13 years.
TOBIN, JOHN, aged 16 years.
McCREADY, JOHN, aged 13 years.
McMAHON, aged 13 years.
SWIFT, WALTER, aged 13 years.
DRISCOLL, MICHAEL, aged 23 years.
JACKSON, WALTER, aged 12 years.
ROTH, WALTER, aged 16 years.
CONNELL, RICHARD, aged 16 years.
BOLLMAN, HERMAN, aged 15 years.
QUARTINO, ROFELO.
SITELIANO, CARMINE.
GODDEN, HENRY, aged 18 years.

It is likely the dead will be buried together, the whole city participating in the funeral ceremonies.

CUT DOWN POSTAL'S WIRES.

Western Union Linemen Remove Those Strung to Their Company's Poles in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—To-day linemen of the Western Union Telegraph Company cut down the Postal Telegraph Cable Company's wires wherever they found them strung to the Western Union poles. A large number of wires running into broker's offices as well as wires to call boxes and to distant parts of the city were cut. John M. Creamer, the local manager of the Western Union, said:

"I received orders to do this work from my superior officers, and I have done it. Every Postal wire on our poles has been cut. It's now for them to get off, and they did not do it."

WATERBURY'S STRIKE MURDER.

Pension Given to the Policeman's Widow by the Railway Company.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 10.—General Manager Sewell of the local street railway company has addressed a letter to Mrs. Paul Mendelssohn, whose husband, a policeman, was killed by strike sympathizers on Sunday night, inclosing a check for $50 and informing her that the same sum will be paid every month until further notice.

Rewards of $6,850 have been offered for the apprehension of the men who did the shooting on Sunday night, and Gov. Chamberlain is expected to offer $3,000 on behalf of the State.

The action of business men at a secret meeting last evening in voting to ride on the cars of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company was followed to-day by a quiet canvass among merchants, professional men, and others throughout the city, with a view to making the movement general. There was no noticeable increase this morning in the number of passengers on the cars, but this was explained by the statement that the agreement would not go into effect until a thorough canvass had been made.

No developments in the search for the men who killed Mendelssohn were reported at Police Headquarters to-day, though it is asserted that the detectives have obtained some information which leads them to hope the mystery may be solved. Deputy Coroner Pond resumed his investigation to-day, but the results were not divulged.

SMUGGLING ON A TRANSPORT.

MANILA, March 10.—Collector Shuster has seized a quantity of silk, silver, and liquors brought from Hongkong on the United States transport Seward, but not recorded on the manifest, and has ordered the arrest of Capt. Harry Chamberlin and the Quartermaster of the vessel on the charge of smuggling.

The goods were purchased in Hongkong at the request of prominent army officers, who say they had no knowledge of the plan to conceal them and who deny any intent to defraud the customs. The officials say smuggling is frequent on transports and regular naval vessels, and that they are determined to put a stop to it.

Judge George C. Holt Sworn In.

Judge George C. Holt, who was appointed a few days ago by President Roosevelt to the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, was sworn into office yesterday in the presence of a large gathering, including many Federal officials and personal friends. The oath was administered in the courtroom by Judge Adams after Commissioner Alexander, as clerk of the court, had read the official appointment. He then ordered his colleague in a brief complimentary address. Stillman F. Kneeland spoke in behalf of the bankruptcy half of the court, while Everett P. Wheeler, who followed, spoke in behalf of the Admiralty section. Judge Holt spoke briefly in acknowledgment.

Tin Deposit Discovered in Texas.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 10.—Dr. W. B. Phillips, director of the Texas Mineral Survey, has been advised of the discovery of a great body of tin ore situated in El Paso County, near the Rio Grande border.

FLOOD DANGER GRAVER.

Armed Men Patrol the Levees on the Lower Mississippi — Steamboats Rescue Imperiled People.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 10.—The river to-night is above 35 feet on the gauge and rising. The current is swifter and more driftwood is running than at any previous time during the present rise. These signs are taken as indicating that there will be a rapid increase in the speed of the rise to-night and to-morrow. Between 6 o'clock this morning and 6 o'clock to-night a rise of three-tenths was recorded.

Uneasiness is increasing on every hand. The officials of the Levee Boards and the United States engineers continue to say there is no immediate necessity for excessive anxiety, but further than this they will give no encouragement, and say that a grave state of affairs seems inevitable.

The Government steamboat Atlee left here to-day for White River with a cargo of material and a large body of patrols under arms.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 10.—Every precaution that can be devised is being adopted to prevent any attempt at cutting

ICE TRUST'S ANGRY ROW

Deficit of $162,000 Shown in Annual Report.

Organized Opposition Caused a Stormy Scene at the Stockholders' Meeting, but Jeers Greeted Suggestion of Receivership.

Troubles that have been brewing in secret for many weeks reached a climax yesterday afternoon during the annual meeting of stockholders of the American Ice Company, at 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City. For an hour after the reading of President John D. Schoonmaker's report there was a fierce war of words between representatives of dissatisfied stockholders and the officers of the company. It was learned last night that the opposition stockholders, although defeated in the meeting, had agreed to institute a campaign against the Directors. Frederick J. Winston, lawyer, of 34 Nassau Street, and a prominent stockholder who is associated with him, made this statement in the evening:

"Mr. Winston, who represented about 8,000 shares of stock, had been making careful investigations about the company for some time. The questions he put to President Schoonmaker at the meeting were designed to secure evidence that the officers declared dividends when they had no earnings—a proceeding that is unlawful. It is understood that the questions were referred to Mr. Schoonmaker last Saturday, but that he declined to answer them. They were preliminary to proceedings against the officers on the ground I just stated."

The defeated stockholders have planned to secure enough small subscriptions to have the stenographic report of yesterday's meeting typewritten and mailed to shareholders over the country. With the copies will be a request for proxies that may be voted against the present Directors next year, and the recipients will be told that their interests are not being properly guarded.

Incidental to the inquiries of Mr. Winston was an unavailing effort to get at a list of stockholders in time to make a big fight this year. It was stated last night that President Schoonmaker would not furnish a list until he was obliged to publish it a year hence. From the list as made public it appeared that Charles W. Morse held 1,000 shares of preferred stock. John F. Carroll was down as the holder of seventeen shares of common stock, and ex-Mayor Robert A. Van Wyck did not appear at all as stockholder of record.

Although the opposition was unable to marshal enough votes to carry the election when counted by shares, they had enough voters to defeat Mr. Schoonmaker for the Chairmanship of the meeting. John A. Sleicher was chosen by a vote of 20 to 18. This was the first indication that there was to be a fight.

DEFICIT OF $162,498.

During the meeting Sigmund Tynberg interposed the suggestion that a receiver ought to be appointed. This was after the reading of the Treasurer's report, showing a deficit of $162,498 at the end of last year, against a surplus of $658,870 for the previous year. Mr. Tynberg's proposition was received with jeers and followed by arguments that showed he did not share the opinions of the rest of the opposition.

The fight had its effect on the market quotations of Ice Trust stock. On the Exchange they broke violently to the lowest level ever recorded for them, the preferred going down at one time 9½ points to 25, and common more than four points to 5%. At the close common stood at 6¼, a net loss of 2¼ on dealings in 3,000 shares, and preferred at 29½, a net loss of 6½ on transactions involving 4,500 shares.

Leaders of the opposition said last night that they did not consider a receivership at all necessary, and they attributed the "freak" argument to Mr. Tynberg to the popular remark at the meeting. Mr. Sleicher authorized this statement:

"I regard the report of the President on the whole as favorable to the corporation, and, considering all the circumstances, the deficit did not appear to me to be a serious one, and I understand that the ice crop now on hand, much of it harvested a year ago, is quite abundant and in good condition, and if we have a hot Summer there is no reason why a dividend on preferred shares should not be earned.

The election of Charles W. Morse to the Directorate once more and the fact that his name appears on the list of the heaviest stockholders, has considerable significance, in my judgment."

Mr. Morse got out of the Directorate in 1902, at the annual meeting of which year it was announced that he had resigned. Charles T. Barney, Frank K. Sturgis, and Thomas Sturgis, now Fire Commissioner, resigned at the same time.

The stormy meeting in Jersey City, having recovered from the surprise of Mr. Sleicher's election to the Chairmanship, proceeded to hear President Schoonmaker's report. Two rooms were packed to the doors, between seventy-five and one hundred shareholders being present. Robert A. Scott, Secretary of the company, had been chosen Secretary of the meeting without opposition.

THE TRUST'S DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Schoonmaker said in his report that the company had had to contend with many difficulties for several seasons, during which it had been impossible to sell enough ice to meet obligations. Nevertheless, he continued, the company was never in a better condition to transact business than to-day. Large arrangements had been made for the sale of ice. The coal strike had interfered somewhat, but the floating debt had been liquidated by the issue of bonds, and the company had been acquiring buildings and plants for the manufacture of ice.

"Furthermore," he added, "there is no other company in the world that has been subjected to as many unwarrantable attacks as the American Ice Company."

The report showed that the company carried over 1,000,000 tons of ice from last Summer, and that of $5,000,000 in bonds authorized $2,500,000 had been sold at 95 and applied to the floating debt caused by the purchase of new property.

The reading of the Treasurer's report, showing the deficit, was read, it was greeted with jeers and hisses. A stockholder in the back of one room cried:

"If this goes on the company soon will become bankrupt and go into the hands of a receiver."

"What sort of a report is that?" demanded Mr. Tynberg. "We can't accept it."

A storm of questions was hurled at the President thick and fast. Chairman Sleicher ruled that the report must be ordered spread on the minutes first and then discussed. Before this was done, however, Mr. Tynberg shouted:

"The thing for us to do is to have a receiver."

Everybody in the meeting seemed to be on his feet in a second, and there were cries of indignation from all sides.

"You are here to manipulate the stock market," cried one of the Directors. "You are trying to depress the stock."

Another speaker said the proper course was to conserve a property that was capable of making great earnings, and in this all except Mr. Tynberg seemed to agree. When the latter persisted in his questioning, President Schoonmaker said:

"What right have you here? You are not a stockholder of record."

Mr. Tynberg showed 100 shares of stock. Then the President said:

"I know this man. He came to my office the other day and said he was a stockholder. He added: 'Schoonmaker, I'm after you. You want to look out for me. I don't give a damn for the American Ice Company. They've been playing me long enough.'"

Mr. Tynberg was not heard from after this.

Mr. Winston took the floor. He began to talk quietly, saying that he had heard of peculiar transactions and facts held from stockholders. He had been to President Schoonmaker with a list of questions last week, but could get no answer.

"I didn't have time to answer them," said the President. "I can't be expected to keep all the affairs of the company in my head."

"Never mind that," was the response. "Here are the questions, and now is a good time to answer them."

MR. WINSTON'S QUESTIONS.

The questions were read by Mr. Winston. Some of them were in substance as follows:

As to whether the company's bonds were sold for cash.

Whether the proceeds were used to pay off the floating debt or to acquire property for the corporation. (This one, it was stated later by the opposition, was partially answered in the President's report.)

If the bonds were used to pay the floating debt, what was the amount of that debt, what were the dates on which it was incurred, and why was it incurred?

What was the amount of the floating debt on the second Tuesday of March, 1902; also the corresponding dates in 1901 and 1900?

What were the facts regarding the purchase of the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company, from whom was it bought, what price was paid, and was the consideration paid in cash or stock?

The rest of the questions related to the amount of treasury stock on hand, whether it was unissued or had been issued and turned back for treasury purposes. It was explained by Mr. Winston that he wished to find out how much of the treasury stock was at present salable below par as turned-back stock.

Mr. Schoonmaker made no answer to any question except the one about the Knickerbocker Steam Towage Company, and the answer was given after Mr. Winston had intimated that the Directors, or certain ones of them at least, profited by the deal. The President said he could not give the details wanted, as he was not President at the time of the purchase. Charles W. Morse was President, and his nephew, H. F. Morse, was a Director at the time. The purchase had been made from a number of stockholders, he said.

Mr. Winston's object in the questions was to learn how the stock was being issued while dividends were being paid. He was satisfied that dividends had been paid for the purpose of getting in new stockholders, and dividends could not be paid lawfully without earnings.

After a stormy argument between Mr. Oler, who is known as allied with Mr. Morse's interests, and J. J. Bright of Boston, the latter of whom attacked the relations of the trust with Boston's independent ice trust, Mr. Winston proposed a committee of five to investigate the trust. Before the vote Mr. Winston and one of the Directorate had a warm argument, during which Mr. Winston said:

"If you defeat this motion, as I see you will do, you may take warning that you are cutting off all hope of hoodwinking the innocent stockholders any longer."

He said something about "frauds" that would not remain hidden any longer, and his opponent responded that such assertions were hard to prove.

"Yes, unfortunately, they are," retorted Mr. Winston.

The Winston proposition was tabled, President Schoonmaker voting $17,000,000 of stock to accomplish that result.

The election of new Directors resulted in the choice of John R. Bennett, I. O. Blake, Oren Dennett, E. D. Haley, H. H. Head, R. W. Hopkins, D. W. Hunt, Charles W. Morse, Wesley M. Oler, John D. Schoonmaker, and Robert A. Scott, all members of the old board. The opposition put up a ticket and cast the votes of about 12,000 shares out of a total of more than 200,000 shares.

Having defeated the opposition's motion for an investigating committee, the majority prepared a resolution of its own, after Mr. Sleicher had retired, yielding the chair to one of the majority. This resolution was adopted and designated John A. Sleicher, G. Clemm Goodrich of Baltimore, and Thomas Sturgis as a committee to investigate the company's business and the acts of its officers "in such manner as they shall deem the most expeditious and wise."

The new Board of Directors will meet at the New York office at 11 o'clock this morning to elect officers. The stocks of the American Ice Company were admitted to the unlisted department of the New York Stock Exchange in August, 1899. Its preferred stock sold up to its highest price, 85, in April of the following year the common stock sold as high as 40½. This was when the Tammany following was reported most bullish on the issue.

CORSET MYSTERIES REVEALED.

Some Men, and Even Women, Unable to Sit Through Dressmakers' Association's Exhibition.

The meeting of the delegates of the Dressmakers' Protective Association, held yesterday afternoon in Masonic Temple, Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, was well attended. It had been announced that the purpose of the gathering was for the encouragement of artistic and healthful dressing on the part of women. There was an impression that the central idea might be the advertisement of a certain sort of corset.

As a large part of the programme was devoted to the proper way of putting on a corset, which necessitated disrobing, the fact that here and there a man appeared in an audience of perhaps 700 hundred persons, and that there were several men on the stage, was enough to make some of the women, who had come to be instructed, leave the hall, and it is proper to relate that some misguided men who had been tempted into the place got out even before the women did.

Miss A. C. White, President of the association, delivered an address in which she differed with doctors who believe that no woman should wear a corset. She told how female doctors, first skeptical, had been won over to her belief that the corset, upholding and supporting with its weight on the hips, was a blessing to womankind.

The management had sent notice that photographers would be welcome, with the result that the women models coming on the stage were confronted with cameras. The photographers happened to be males. Scattered through the audience were persons in trousers. A careful count showed that there were twenty-four of them, including the photographers. Miss White had delegated to a man, who did the best he knew how, the duty of excluding males who had no apparent right to be present. These admitted, insisted that they were physicians or ladies' tailors.

Like a "Florodora" chorus, a group of women were brought upon the stage. They came in street gowns. It was explained how all their dresses fitted, and then the women showed the profiles of their curves.

There was a sweet-faced old lady, and then a stout one, and then one less stout, and another who would be described as corpulent, and then the various degrees of embonpoint down to a slender girl. After it had been shown how badly their corsets fitted them they retired, disrobed more or less, and returned to be properly hitched up in a certain sort of corset, so that they might all look alike as regarded their figures. When this was accomplished the clicking of the camera shutters rivaled the applause of the spectators.

HUGHES FAMILY TWICE BEREFT

Young Priest and His Brother-in-Law Die Within a Day of Each Other.

The Hughes family of 190 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, has suffered a double bereavement in the deaths, a few hours apart, of the Rev. Robert A. Hughes and John T. Taylor, brothers-in-law. The former died yesterday morning and the latter on Monday morning, both at the family residence.

Father Hughes was the assistant pastor of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, and was thirty years old. He was a graduate of Dunwoodie College, and was one of the last priests to be ordained by the late Archbishop Corrigan. About two weeks ago he became ill with kidney trouble and went to the family home. About the same time his brother-in-law was taken down with the grip. The two lay in adjoining rooms, the connecting door of which was kept open that they might talk to each other. To the end the priest talked encouragingly to his brother, and the latter, in turn, sought to cheer Father Hughes.

When Mr. Taylor died, early on Monday morning, the physicians turned from him to the bedside of Father Hughes, who also was sinking. The priest passed away without knowing that his brother-in-law was dead.

Mr. Taylor, who married Father Hughes's sister, Miss Lettie Hughes, held a position with McClure's Magazine. His funeral will be held to-morrow, and that of Father Hughes on Friday.

Murderous Coachman Found Insane.

Daniel Harkins, a gardener and coachman, formerly employed on the estate of Mrs. Collis P. Huntington at Throgg's Neck, who last September shot Lizzie Connell, a servant employed on the estate, in an attempt to kill her, and who was the first one indicted under the new law making attempted murder a crime punishable by twenty-five years' imprisonment, yesterday was adjudged insane by a jury in Judge Newburger's court. Judge Newburger ordered Harkins sent to the Asylum for the Criminal Insane at Matteawan.

New Church on West Forty-fifth Street.

A new edifice for the Fourth German Reformed Protestant Dutch Church is to be erected at 410 and 412 West Forty-fifth Street. The cost of the structure, together with that of a three-story rectory, is estimated at $25,000. The plans were filed at the Building Department yesterday by Architect J. Boese.

FLOWER ROUTS MELOY IN MINING COMPANY

Lone Pine Stockholders Depose the Doctor's Enemies.

Their Efforts to Enjoin the Meeting Are Ineffectual—To Exhume Theodore Hagaman's Body.

Dr. Richard C. Flower, who has figured so conspicuously in the litigation over the estate of the late Theodore Hagaman, had everything his own way yesterday at Cooper Union, where the stockholders of the Lone Pine Mining Company held a meeting under a special call issued by holders of more than 40,000 shares of the stock. It was in the affairs of this mining corporation that Dr. Flower and Andrew D. Meloy had their falling out which, it is charged by both sides in the Hagaman controversy, was responsible for that sensational litigation having been instituted.

The Meloy interests did not attend the meeting yesterday, which was, in fact, called by the Flower interests to depose the opposition, which was in possession of all the offices of the corperation and of the Board of Directors as well. The Meloy interests protested that the meeting was illegal, and that the real meeting would be held on March 28, under their call. They attempted to have yesterday's meeting stopped by injunction proceedings brought before Justice O'Gorman, in the Supreme Court, but in that they failed, and the meeting was held, being in the nature of a Flower jollification. It resulted in the adoption of a resolution ousting Andrew D. Meloy as President and all of his associates in the control of the company and the election of a new Board of Directors, consisting of friends of Dr. Flower. Resolutions also were adopted praising Dr. Flower for what he had done in the interests of the corporation.

George Edward Mills, attorney for Dr. Flower, was the presiding officer. When the meeting was called to order more than 100 persons, either personal holders of the stock of the Lone Pine Company or else the holders of proxies, were present. It then developed that there are some 402,000 shares of the stock actually issued, and of this total 235,845 shares were represented at the meeting. Mrs. Delebarre, formerly Mrs. Theodore Hagaman, was not present, but her 20,000 shares of stock, which figured in the call, were voted by proxy in Dr. Flower's interests.

Some difficulty was experienced in organizing the meeting, as Joseph M. Proskauer of the law firm of James, Schell & Elkus entered a protest to the effect that the meeting was not properly called, and that anything done at that time would be without standing in court. Finally, when no attention was paid to him, except to threaten him with ejection, Mr. Proskauer left the room.

A resolution vacating the offices of the corporation, then filled by Mr. Meloy as President, W. E. Hall as Treasurer, Charles S. Douglass as counsel, and Sidney F. Marshall as Treasurer, also the same men with B. F. Mellor as Directors, caused Mr. Mills, the Chairman, to make a speech of more than an hour's duration in its support. He attacked the men in question and charged them with having forced Dr. Fowler to give them large sums of money and immense blocks of stock in mining enterprises, for the purpose of turning these considerations over to the Lone Pine shareholders, and that instead they kept the money and the securities for their own enrichment.

THE DOCTOR'S ONE ERROR.

He defended Dr. Flower, and said that the doctor's sole interest in having done all these things and turned over all these valuable properties was for the purpose of refrieving his one business error, which consisted, Mr. Mills said, of having got all his best friends into the old Arizona, Eastern and Montana Mining Company, which was a failure. The outgrowth of that venture is the Lone Pine Mining Company of to-day, which is said to own all the properties of the old Arizona Company.

It was as a vindication of himself that Dr. Fowler sought to help the success of the Lone Pine Company in order to retrieve the fortunes of the friends who had lost in his other venture. His efforts in that direction, Mr. Mills said, had been frustrated by Mr. Meloy and his associates, who had taken for themselves these valuable properties which Dr. Fowler had given them with the distinct understanding that they were to go to the Lone Pine shareholders.

Mr. Mills was interrupted by H. C. Woodruff, a shareholder, who asked why these facts had not been stated at the last annual meeting in January. "I don't see why you kept things back," said Mr. Woodruff. "I guess you're just as deep in the mud as the other side is in the mire."

Mr. Mills then referred to the Hagaman case and the way it had been exploited in the newspapers. "The reason for this," he declared, "was to be found in the desire of Meloy to force Dr. Fowler into a false position from which Mr. Meloy thought the doctor would be unable to strike back, and thus would allow him, Mr. Meloy, to go ahead with his schemes to control all the property in question.

Dr. Flower himself was asked to take the platform and tell the shareholders if what Mr. Mills had said was true. The doctor went over much of the same ground and charged Mr. Meloy with duplicity, and also made other serious charges. He said the failure of the Arizona, Eastern and Montana Company was one of the deepest and keenest sorrows of his life, and that he now sought his vindication when he had done all in his power to save the unfortunate investors in that venture. He said that Mr. Meloy and his associates were seeking to deprive the Lone Pine shareholders of $300,000 of property which they had obtained from him.

"If you drag the bottomless pit of infamy with a fine tooth comb," said the doctor, "you will find that there is one man, this Meloy, who is so small that even that dragging will not find him."

Dr. Flower declared that this fight was the fight of his life, and when he finished he was vigorously applauded by most of those in the room. A Mrs. Newton, who said she represented a New England shareholder, declared she had been trying to get information for a week, but that on all occasions Dr. Flower and his associates were too busy to talk to her. Another shareholder, Capt. E. A. Dea Marets of Rockville Centre, L. I., declared that the shareholders had been bewildered before and were more than ever bewildered at this time.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the resolution was put to a vote and carried, 234,845 shares voting for it and 1,000 in the negative. The officers thereupon were declared expelled, and new Directors elected. These new Directors an named include Albert S. Scott of Washington D. C.; Eldridge Packham of Baltimore, Lewis A. Corbin of Rockville, Conn.; George Edward Mills of this city, and Alden Solmans, President of the First National Bank of South Norwalk, Conn. After this George A. Honnesecker, an attorney, presented a resolution praising Dr. Flower and generally commending him. This was adopted before adjournment at 6:30 o'clock.

Later in the day the Meloy Board of Directors issued a statement denouncing the action of the meeting in the afternoon as illegal, and announcing their call for March 28.

Mr. Mills declined to say what steps would be taken against Mr. Meloy and the others of the old Directors, who still contend that they are the officers of the company. He said the new beard is fully empowered to take full action for the benefit of the shareholders, but that no plan as yet had been formulated. Robert A. Ammon, who was counsel for "75 per cent. Miller" in the big Franklin Syndicate swindle, was present at the meeting. He declined to say what interests he represented.

NOW TO EXHUME THE BODY.

There were other court proceedings yesterday, in which Dr. Flower was interested and in which the Hagaman case figured even more directly. Justice O'Gorman in the afternoon signed an order directing the exhuming of the body of Theodore Hagaman, now in the Rural Cemetery, Poughkeepsie. The body will be removed, probably to-day, in accord with the plans of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, and will be examined by a Coroners' physician of this county.

The application for yesterday's order was made by Robert S. Johnstone, a Deputy Assistant District Attorney. He made the application on the affidavit of Francis P. Garvan, Assistant District Attorney, who had been designated by District Attorney Jerome to take charge of the case. Mr. Garvan, in the affidavit, reviews the Hagaman case, and says:

Therefore, in view of the peculiar financial relations of said Hagaman, the deceased, his wife, and in view of the peculiar medical treatment of the said Hagaman by the said Flower, Heald, and Willis, and in view of the fact that the cause of death as given by them is not borne out by their clinical or medical history of the case, your deponent asks that the said body of Theodore Hagaman may be exhumed so that the remains may be examined by a Coroner's physician of this county for the purpose of determining the cause of death of the said Hagaman.

Mr. Garvan later said that the autopsy would be performed by Coroner's Physician Otto Schultz and Prof. Rudolph Wittaus.

Still another end of the legal difficulties of Dr. Flower came to light yesterday when William F. S. Hart, an attorney of 5 Beekman Street, called on Assistant District Attorney Garvan and laid before him facts concerning the old Arizona, Eastern and Montana Mining Company. Mr. Hart represented many of the shareholders, who declare they lost large sums of money in that venture, and he presented to the District Attorney's office facts which he said he believed should be passed upon by the public prosecutor.

Dr. Flower, when seen last night, would make no comment on the mining company question. Concerning the order to exhume the Hagaman body, his only answer was that he had joined in the request to the District Attorney that this be done in order to clear away all doubt concerning the causes of Mr. Hagaman's death.

TABLES TURNED ON PLAINTIFF.

Man Who Accused Another of Larceny Arrested on Forgery Charge Made by a Talesman.

James J. Whelpley, who is fifty-six years old, lives in Brooklyn, and was brought back to this city from Philadelphia some weeks ago on a charge of grand larceny, was taken before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions yesterday and released on the recommendation of the District Attorney's office. The man who had appeared as complainant against him was then arrested on a charge of forgery, having been recognized by one of the talesmen, who caused his arrest.

The complainant against Whelpley was R. Bradley Barrington, who conducts a real estate business at 140 Nassau Street. He charged him with having converted to his own use three notes, two for $2,300 each and one for $1,500 issued by Charles Berry of the Lister Mill Company of 72 Broadway, which had been given him to discount. Assistant District Attorney Smythe yesterday told Judge Cowing that an investigation by the District Attorney's office had shown that no money had been obtained on the notes by Whelpley and that it was not clear whether they were any good.

Among the talesmen in the courtroom was Paul F. Motteley, an editor, of 270 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, who served as a juror in the last Molineux trial. The talesman told Mr. Smythe that he recognized Barrington as a man who had defrauded him out of a considerable sum of money on forged real estate deeds. Accompanied by Mr. Motteley, Mr. Smythe then went before Magistrate Barlow in the Tombs Police Court, where a complaint was sworn out and a warrant issued for Barrington's arrest.

When Barrington was brought before Magistrate Barlow, Motteley made a sworn deposition in which he said the prisoner had delivered to him some real estate deeds to which the name of Charles S. Gregory had been forged. The deeds were for property in Cook County, Illinois, and Motteley had given Barrington $4,000 worth of deeds and corporate stock in return. Hugh Paul Phelps, a Notary Public, identified Barrington as a man who had sworn to the deeds before him and given his name as Charles S. Gregory.

Barrington was paroled in the custody of Henry W. Unger, his counsel, until to-day, when he will be examined.

DEBATE AS TO SKYSCRAPERS.

Architect Post Fears a Disaster in the Future—Engineer Bolton Favors the Structure with Some Limitations.

A discussion of "Skyscrapers and Their Consequences" before the regular meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club in the rooms of the Aldine Club, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, last night, filled the lecture hall with members and guests, women making a large proportion of those present.

The first of three speakers announced on the programme was Architect George B. Post, who took a business view of the influences of the modern tall buildings. After showing how the skyscraper came, he pronounced that extremely tall buildings are a menace to the community in addition to disfiguring the city, and declared that their construction ought to have been stopped long ago. Credit was due the architects, he said, that the results of the tendency to build high into the air had not been worse than they are. The skyscrapers now are safe and strong, he stated, and at present might endure an earthquake, but he predicted that there was a time in the future when a horrible accident would cause a revision of opinion about the high buildings. It was too late, he said, to act against the tall buildings that have been erected already, but he asserted his belief that there ought to be legislation to check the building of more structures of excessive height.

Reginald Pelham Bolton, a constructing engineer, who declared he was the friend of the skyscaper, said the tall buildings of the new era in building operations had been abused a great deal, and metaphorically, if not literally, had been kicked about from pillar to post. He urged in favor of high buildings that there are in New York City 1,176,000 people living in flats or apartments, of greater or less height, and he asked where the room would be found for business if each family lived in a separate house, however narrow. The lack of space and the congestion in the lower part of the city, he said, made excuse for tall buildings, and they had come to stay. He said that the ninety or so real skyscrapers that have been put up in the lower part of New York on an area about a mile and a quarter wide by less than a mile and a half in length, had added about 180 acres to the actual business area of that section of the city, the increase being in the upper floors. The same tall buildings had added $53,100,000 to city values.

Of his objections to tall buildings, he said he believed that the loss of time and the inconvenience of waiting for elevators, together with other causes, would put a limit on the height to which buildings are reared. There were places, he said, where it might be permissible to build up to twenty stories, and others where justice to neighbors ought to limit construction to ten stories. The "Flatiron" Building was one that he cited as hardly just. It dominated its neighbors, Mr. Bolton said, and there were other faults. One of these specified was what he termed the injustice to the public in that though the space rented from the city under the sidewalks as vault space exceeded the area of the "Flatiron" Building foundations, it brought to the city only one-tenth of the rent that the same area in the building proper brought to its owners. He also touched on the question of water supply, alleging that the tall buildings put hardships on the owners of lesser structures.

Montgomery Schuyler followed Mr. Bolton in an argument, which in the main agreed with the views of Mr. Post.

RAIDING PARTY FOILED.

Capt. Gallagher, Unable to Enter Stations Guards Outside "Biff" Ellison's Alleged Poolroom.

Police Captain Gallagher of the East Twenty-second Street Station, with Detectives McGaugh, Daly, Kane, and Vance, made an unsuccessful attempt yesterday afternoon to raid the alleged poolroom of Frank, otherwise known as "Biff," Ellison, in Fourteenth Street, between Second and Third Avenues.

The place is on the parlor floor of a four-story building, and is known as the "Ellison Club." The entrance to the "club" is through the basement. It is guarded by a big oak door. According to Detectives McGaugh and Daly, when the raiding party arrived there they could not get in, and, having no axes or sledge hammers, they could not force an entrance. The detectives added that "Biff" Ellison threatened to shoot the first man who attempted to break down the door.

When Capt. Gallagher saw that he could not get in he ordered his men to guard the house and prevent any one from entering. He said last night:

"I am going to place men in front of Ellison's house every day, and will keep it up until I make him move. I am not going to let him stay in my precinct if I can help it."

New York's Finest Retail Store.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th St.

Recital Hall 2:30 to 3:30. Marvelous Moving Pictures, depicting "A Trip to the Moon;" also the Coronation of King Edward VII. All This Week (Sixth Floor.)

The Spring Opening of

Imported Millinery, Gowns, Wraps and Waists

Continues To-Day (Wednesday), March 11th.

Our present fashion display exceeds, in general interest, any we have ever made. It is truly a beauty show. Thousands of lovers of style and art came and saw, admired and enthused over the products of French and American geniuses.

Every part of the store is in reception array, but the greatest interest, of course, centres in the Gowns, Waists, Wraps and Millinery.

The Costume, Wrap and Waist Exhibition presents an exhaustive showing of the masterful creations of such artists as

Paquin, Doucet, H. Gerson, of Berlin; Beer, Savoye, Raudnitz, Corne, and Frances, } of Paris; Russel & Allen and Viola, of London.

In Millinery, such artists as

Mon. Lewis and Deffontaine, Louison, Mme. Georgette Vimont, Marie Hugon, Maison Carlier, Louise Pujol, Camille Roger, Esther Meyer, Maison Virot, Mangin-Maurice,

have sent us their cleverest products.

For smartness of style and high character of beauty the present opening is at once distinguished.

In Millinery, scores and scores of artistic and rich effects are seen. Such names as Watteau, Marie Antoinette and Gainsborough have inspired much of this season's Millinery styles. Every season, lovelier modes than ever come out accredited to these illustrious dead.

But why go into details? If you are interested you will want to see this fashion display.

As said yesterday, for novelty and character, wide diffusion of style and extraordinary assortment, it surpasses the best past of the Simpson Crawford Co., and establishes a new precedent for brilliancy and rare conception of what is beautiful in art.

Spring Lines of Women's Gloves.

First Floor.

We are now ready with the largest, choicest and most comprehensive line of Women's Gloves we have ever shown. One that will most enthusiastically appeal to and charm all women interested in the important matter of correct and fashionable headwear.

In this Spring exposition of Gloves will be found the choicest products of the most expert glove makers of France. All beautifully made in the smartest, newest styles known to glove making. The most carefully selected French Kidskins, fresh, soft and dainty, are employed.

The Fabric Gloves are made of the finest silk, lisle thread and cotton. The embroideries on both Skin and Fabric Gloves are new and novel, many being our own exclusive ideas.

In the Silk Glove we, of course, feature the "Kayser," double finger tip, than which there is no better.

We Are Very Proud of Our Collection of Women's Spring Handwear.

It not only surpasses our own past best, but is superior, we believe, from every view-point, to every other showing.

Just to acquaint you with some of the new things, we mention the following:—

At $1.00.

Women's Biarritz Gloves, kid point, in white, black, tan, mode, slate and mastique; pair.....$1.00

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves, imperial point, white, black, pearl, mastique and the very latest Spring tints, unsurpassed in style and finish; pair.....$1.00

Women's 3-clasp Suede Gloves, kid point, white, black and the latest tints, an ideal Suede Glove, at, pair.....$1.00

Women's 1-clasp Mannish Prix Seam Cape Gloves, in tan and black, broad cut, choice embroidery, very serviceable; pair.....$1.00

At $1.25.

Women's 2-clasp Real Kid Gloves, imperial point, white, black, pearl and Spring shades; pair.....$1.25

Women's 2-clasp Real Kid Suede Gloves, Imperial point, black, white and latest season tints, direct importation, dainty embroidery; great value, at, pair.....$1.25

At $1.50.

Women's Pique Gloves, Biarritz style, spear back, in white, tan, mode, mastique and slate, sewn in contrasting colors; pair.....$1.50

Women's 2-clasp Glace Gloves, Imperial point, white, black, pearl, mastique and the very latest Spring tints, unsurpassed in style and finish; pair.....$1.50

Women's 3-clasp real Kid Gloves, Imperial point, white, pearl, black, latest Spring tints; pair.....$1.50

Women's 2-clasp Pique Real Kid Gloves, Paris point, white, black, slate, modes, tan and mastique; value $1.75.....$1.50

Women's 12 and 16-button Mousquetaire White Suede Gloves, guaranteed perfect fitting; pair.....$1.50

At $1.95.

Women's 2-clasp Fidelia Pique Suede Gloves, slate, modes, tan and black, high grade merchandise; pair.....$1.95

Exclusive Novelties in Prix Seam, Cape, Mousquetaire and Gauntlet Gloves; soft cuff to turn over; correct for auto, driving and riding wear; our own specialty.

At $2.00.

Women's 1 pearl button "Vassar" Prix Seam Mannish Cape Gloves, spear back, new turnover cuff; pair.....$2.00

Women's 2-clasp Pique Fidelia Real Kid Gloves, white, black and latest Spring tints, highest class of merchandise possible; pair.....$2.00

At $2.25.

Women's 1 pearl button Prix Seam Cape Gloves, latest style in mannish gloves, deep turnover cuff, by far the most unequalled style ever offered in ultra-swagger gloves; pair.....$2.25

Fabric Gloves.

An exceptional showing of the celebrated Kaiser Glove, double finger-tips, with Simpson Crawford Co. exclusive embroidery.....50 to $1.15

Also 12, 16 and 20-button Saxy and Mousquetaire, at popular prices.

Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves, every style and color.....50 and 75

Specialties in Lace Mitts, 50 to $3.50

Have You Thought of

Buying a Piano?

Piano Warerooms, Fourth Floor.

The question of Piano buying is to-day an easy one to decide. The quick answer to the problem (if one so cares to term it) is to go to the store that sells not only the world's best instruments, but sells them at right prices.

You're safe in buying a Piano at the Simpson Crawford Co. Establishment, no matter if you know absolutely nothing about tone, quality and true piano worth. The sum you care to invest will, after we have advised you, be placed to the best possible advantage. You will receive for your money the best instrument, the greatest amount of Piano quality, it is possible for that money to buy.

Our line of Pianos is composed of the following makes:—

THE WORLD FAMOUS KNABE,

GABLER, Hobart M. Cable, Schubert, PACKARD, Davenport & Treacy, Laffargue, BUSH & GERTS, Price & Teeple, Cecilian Piano-Player.

Your choice made among them is a safe one, and is sure to bring satisfaction that will not fade, but will increase with years of intimacy, years in which your Piano will brighten many a dull hour and inspire to transform longing into achievement.

By small monthly payments, arranged to suit your convenience,

you may become the possessor of any of our superb Pianos. Nor are prices advanced when we accommodate you in this way. The sum of all the payments is no more (with the exception of a small interest) than the amount you would be asked if the Piano were paid for in full at the time it passes into your possession.

Our Piano Warerooms are surrounded by numerous Piano Parlors, the dimensions of which correspond with those of the room your future Piano must occupy. In one of these parlors you may try or have tried any or all instruments you wish to hear. Surrounded by such conditions, Piano-buying in the Simpson Crawford Co. Piano Warerooms is ideal.

Prices Range from $165 to $1,200.

The Price of the Cecilian, the Perfect Piano-Player, is $250.

BAPTISTS CLAIM ST. PATRICK.

Jersey City Pastor Announces the Discovery, and His Flock Will Celebrate March 17.

The Rev. Addison Moore, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, at Madison and Clinton Avenues, Jersey City, says he has been studying the life of St. Patrick, and is convinced that Ireland's patron saint was a Baptist and not a Roman Catholic. In accordance with Mr. Moore's supposed discovery, the Young People's Society of his church will hold a sociable on St. Patrick's Day in honor of St. Patrick, and the pastor will speak about St. Patrick in his sermon next Monday morning.

Mr. Moore said yesterday: "St. Patrick baptised his converts by immersion, as Baptists do. That is a fact of history. He did not preach the gospel of transubstantiation at communions, and according to all the records he did not believe in that doctrine. He did not recognize the authority of the Pope. He was not a missionary sent by the Church of Rome to Ireland. He was a missionary such as St. Paul was. The Baptists have more right to St. Patrick than the Roman Catholics, but the Roman Church has canonized him."

Port de Paix, Haiti, Nearly Destroyed.

The Norwegian steamship Nedeanes, which arrived yesterday from Port de Paix, Haiti, leaving there March 3, reported that the fire at that town on Feb. 26 destroyed all except a few houses on the outskirts.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHATHAM, N. Y., March 10.—The Boston and Albany Station was destroyed by fire this evening. It was a modern stone structure finished in oak costing $27,000.

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

FROCK COATS---
The Difference

CUSTOM-MADE Frock Coats:
A lot of trips to your tailor for fittings.
A waste of time and energy.
Your tailor's regular prices—not particularly low.

WANAMAKER Frock Coats:
One fitting, at most, for trivial alterations—very often none at all.
Your coat the day you stop in for it, or the day after.
Perfect fit
Half the price your tailor would charge.

Do these radical differences interest you enough to make you want to buy a Wanamaker frock coat now? It's a very good time.

Probably your present coat is beginning to show the season's wear—and with your overcoat off, in broad daylight, it will show it still more.

And if you are planning a new frock coat for Easter, better buy it today, and get a few weeks' added wear out of it.

We carry frock coats for all sorts of men, whatever their build—carry more than any other store in New York, and sell more. Some facts in the case:

At $20—Frock Coats of fine all-wool black thibet; serge-lined, silk-faced to button-holes. Same, silk-lined throughout, $25.
At $35—Frock Coats of imported black vicuna, lined throughout with extra quality silk.
All waistcoats double breasted.
Double and single-breasted Fancy Waistcoats, $2.50 to $6.50.
Striped Worsted Trousers, in new Spring styles, at $5 to $8.
Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Shall We Take Charge of Your FURS Now?

WE'RE all ready to relieve you of the worry and responsibility of your Furs of whatever sort, insuring them against loss or damage by moth, fire, theft or any other cause.

We are also ready to receive your orders for repairing and remodeling. Where extensive alterations are done, we make no extra charge for storage.

A telephone message or a postal card will bring our wagon for articles to be stored.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Striped Crepe Mistral
At 75c, Instead of $1.25

THESE Mohair Crepe Mistrals are highly popular this season, and reduced prices are scarcely to be thought of. But the unexpected happened. One of the best manufacturers of these goods found one style that he had too much of, and he got nervous about it.

Instead of the plain ground, it has an almost imperceptible stripe in the weave, which really gives it added character.

The quality is superb, and identical with the plain goods selling at $1.25 a yard. These are offered at a saving of a half-dollar—

Seventy-five Cents a Yard

In the following colorings: Black, Cream, Royal Blue, Navy Blue, Tan, Gray, Reseda and Brown. 45 inches wide.

Rotunda.

"Spottprufe" Taffeta

A WOMAN is always more or less uncomfortable when wearing a silk dress that she knows will spot. In "Spottprufe" taffeta she can secure a black silk of excellent quality, strong and brilliant which she can wear with peace and comfort—secure in the knowledge that it won't spot, or show marks of water.

The guarantee is broad, sufficient, and moreover, does not add a cent to the price. The silks have been thoroughly tested, and are known to be as guaranteed. Made in three widths:

24 in. wide, $1 yd. 27 in. wide, $1.25 yd. 36 in. wide, $2 yd.

This trade-mark is woven in every yard of the selvage:
Perspiration "Spottprufe" Taffeta, Guaranteed.

The Silk Sale progresses. Thousands of yards of these superb offerings of Spring and Summer Silks are still here, in a rich variety of qualities, patterns and colorings, at savings ranging up to *one-half* of real values.

Rotunda.

Dress-suit Cases and Bags
About a Third Under-Price

IF you're going traveling now, or if you've no plans previous to the Summer vacation, you're interested when such an opportunity as this presents itself to secure the traveling needfuls:

Sheepskin Dress-suit Cases; linen-lined steel frames with brass locks and catches; 24 in.:
At $1.65, from $2.50
Men's Light-weight Cowhide Dress-suit Cases; hand-sewed; with shirt and collar pockets; steel frame; spring lock:
At $3, from $4.50
Canvas Suit Cases; wooden frame, leather corners, brass lock and catches; 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 in.:
At 85c, from $1.25
Genuine Alligator Bags; club shape, leather-lined, brass trimmings:
15-inch, $4 from $6
16-inch, $4.25 from $6.50
17-inch, $4.65 from $7
18-inch, $5 from $7.50
Basement.

Women's Light-weight Oxford Hand Bags; leather-lined, with pockets and brass trimmings:
12-inch, $3.65 from $5.50
13-inch, $4 from $6
14-inch, $4.25 from $6.50
15-inch, $4.65 from $7
16-inch, $5 from $7.50
17-inch, $5.35, from $8
18-inch, $5.65 from $8.50
Grain Leather Bags; club shape, leather-lined, brass trimmings:
14-inch, $2 from $3
15-inch, $2.15 from $3.25
16-inch, $2.35 from $3.50
Cowhide Club-shaped Bags; leather-lined, brass trimmings:
12-inch, $2.35 from $3.50
13-inch, $2.50 from $3.75
14-inch, $2.65 from $4
15-inch, $2.85 from $4.25
16-inch, $3 from $4.50
17-inch, $3.15 from $4.75
18-inch, $3.35 from $5

SOFA PILLOWS
Materially Under-priced

THESE are exceedingly handsome Sofa Cushions. Ought to be—the coverings were taken from the pick of our own stock of Cotton and Silk Tapestries, Cotton-and-silk damasks and All-silk Damasks, and filled with clean, odorless down.

The Pillows with coverings of cotton tapestry, are regularly priced at $2.25 to $3 each; now at **$2 each.**

Pillows with coverings of silk tapestries and damasks, regularly $3.25 to $4.65, are **$3 each.**

It's a good time to think of hammocks, country-house cozy corners, and such things.

Third floor.

Sale of USED PIANOS
Another Characteristic Wanamaker Offering

TODAY we will have ready upwards of a hundred Pianos that have been taken in exchange, or that have come in from being out on rental.

Our public knows the high character of pianos that are taken in exchange at WANAMAKER'S. Then we put them all in the best possible condition before offering them for sale. Many of them would deceive an expert as to their newness. Few of them show marks of usage. People who wish a piano of tone-quality vastly higher than can be otherwise obtained for the price they wish to pay, have learned to take advantage of one of the famous WANAMAKER SALES of used Pianos, such as we announce in our Basement Store today.

Be prompt for best picking. Even a hundred Pianos, such as these, will go quickly at these extraordinary reductions.

You can buy them on the easiest possible terms. It is a remarkable opportunity

Chickering Pianos
1 Chickering Grand, was $950, now $225
1 Chickering Upright, was $600, now $225
1 Chickering Upright, was $550, now $225
1 Chickering Upright, was $450, now $250
1 Chickering Upright, was $450, now $275
1 Chickering Upright, was $500, now $300

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $400, now $200
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $450, now $225
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400, now $225 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $500, now $225
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $450, now $240 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $450, now $250
3 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $500, now $250 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400, now $250 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $500, now $265
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400, now $275 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $500, now $275
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $400, now $295
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $600, now $295
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400, now $295 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $500, now $295
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $600, now $325
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $400, now $350 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $500, now $350
2 Mason & Hamlin Uprights, were $450, now $350 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Upright, was $550, now $350

Mason & Hamlin Organs
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $115, now $45
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $60, now $50
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $90, now $75 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $115, now $95
2 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $132, now $100 each
4 Mason & Hamlin Organs, were $150, now $125 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $180, now $150
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $210, now $175
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $400, now $200
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $450, now $200
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $650, now $250
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $400, now $300
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $475, now $400
1 Mason & Hamlin Organ, was $600, now $400

Mason & Hamlin Grands
2 Mason & Hamlin Grands, were $900, now $225 each
2 Mason & Hamlin Grands, were $750, now $450 each
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand, was $750, now $475
1 Mason & Hamlin Grand, was $750, now $550

Miscellaneous Square Pianos
1 Gale Square, was $250, now $15
1 Loebeller & Schmidt, was $250, now $15
1 Fotherick & Gerkin Square, was $250, now $20
1 Light & Newton Square, was $300, now $25
1 Krell Square, was $250, now $25
1 David Peek & Co. Square, was $300, now $50
1 Barmore Square, was $300, now $60
1 Christie Square, was $300, now $65
1 Raven Square, was $250, now $75
1 Haines Square, was $300, now $75
1 Decker & Sons Square, was $400, now $75
1 Steinway Square, was $500, now $75

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos
1 Lyon Upright, was $200, now $50
1 Mendelssohn Upright, was $250, now $85
1 Linderman Upright, was $300, now $90
1 Hayden Upright, was $250, now $90
1 Delhi Upright, was $250, now $95
1 Mellenhauer Upright, was $250, now $95
2 Sterling Uprights, were $300, now $95
1 Bacon Upright, was $350, now $95
1 Matthews Upright, was $250, now $95
1 Mathushek Upright, was $300, now $100
1 Wissner Upright, was $350, now $125
1 Jewett Upright, was $250, now $140
4 Campbell Uprights, were $180, now $145 each
8 Frederick Doll Uprights, were $185, now $145
1 Hallet & Davis Upright, was $400, now $165
1 Haines Upright, was $350, now $195
1 Weber Upright, was $500, now $195
1 Fisher Upright, was $490, now $225
1 Steinway Upright, was $600, now $225
1 Knabe Upright, was $500, now $240
1 Steinway Upright, was $500, now $250
1 Crown Upright, was $480, now $275
1 Crown Upright, was $400, now $290
1 Crown Upright, was $620, now $295
1 Weber Grand, was $850, now $210

Basement

The BOOK SALE
Thousands of Good Books at Little Prices

ONCE a year publishers forget their prices on books. This occurs when the new season's plans are before them—bindings to be changed, new books to be brought out—then all the surplus lots, ends-of-editions are cleaned up regardless of previous prices. It is this event that has produced this remarkable offering:

Miscellaneous

Herman or Young Knighthood. E. Foxton. 12mo, 2 vols., $2.55. Our price, 25c.
Fugitive Facts. A Dictionary of Rare and Curious Information. Robert Thorne. 12mo, 506 pp., 45c.
The Universal Household Assistant. A Cyclopædia of What Everyone Should Know. Compiled by S. H. Burt. 12mo, 510 pp., 45c.
Jean Ingelow's Poetical Works. 12mo, 2 vols., $3. Our price, 90c.
L'Aiglon. Drame en six actes en Vers. Par Edmond Rostand. In the Original. 12mo, paper, $1. Our price, 35c.
Standard Works. In uniform bindings. Selected works of each of the following authors. Each set in 5 vols., $5. Our price, $1.25.
A. Conan Doyle, W. Clark Russell, R. L. Stevenson, Hall Caine, Edna Lyall, Cooper's Sea Tales, Macaulay's History of England, Nathaniel Hawthorne's Works.

For Young Folks

Katherine Earle. A. Trafton. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 80c.
School-boy Days in France. Andre Laurie. 8vo, $1. Our price, 40c.
School-boy Days in Japan. Andre Laurie. 8vo, $1. Our price, 40c.
My Days and Nights on the Battlefield. Charles C. Coffin. 12mo, $1.25. Our price, 55c.
Following the Flag. Charles C. Coffin. 12mo, $1.25. Our price, 58c.
Winning His Way. Charles C. Coffin. 8vo, boards, $1.25. Our price, 50c.
The Laurel Walk. Mary L. Molesworth. 12mo, illustrated, $1.50. Our price, 80c.
A Girl's Room. With Plans and Designs for Work Upstairs and Down. 12mo, $1. Our price, 15c.
Go's Goings. Mrs. L. R. Graham Clark. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 25c.
A Story of Four Lives. Mrs. A. K. Dunning. 12mo, $1.50. Our price, 25c.

75c Books
Our Price, 10c; 16mo.

The Crowning of Candace. Cathrine Pierson Woods.
An Englishwoman's Love Letters. Anonymous edition.
A Book of Martyrs. Cornelio A. Pratt.
The Duchess Emilia. Barrett Wendell. Paper cover.
Talks with Athenian Youths. Translation from Plato. Paper cover.
Rankell's Romaine. Barrett Wendell. Paper cover.
Golf in America. James P. Lee.

$1 to $1.25 Books
Our Price, 20c

Lessons in Palmistry. Cornelio Ten Eyck Gaffney.
Broken Notes from a Gray Nunnery. Julia Sherman Hallock.
Last Evening with Allston. E. P. Peabody.
Secret of Death and Other Poems. Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold.
Helpful Words. E. E. Hale.
Drifting Island. Walter Wentworth.
Voyage Alone in Yawl Rob Roy. John Macgregor.
The Star Sapphire. Mabel Collins.
Blind Musician. Vladimir Korolenko.
Pearls of the Faith. Sir Edwin Arnold.
Pilah and Pilam. Translated by C. T. Brooks.
Adsuma, or the Japanese Wife. Sir Edwin Arnold.
A Bad Penny. John T. Wheelright.
Paving the Way. Simpson Newland.
The World's Greatest Conflict. Henry Boynton.
The Fidalgos of Casa Muerisca.
Spanish Barber. By author of Mary Powell.
The Works of Max Beerbohm.
Indian Idylls. Translated by Sir Edwin Arnold.

Ninth street aisle.

Girls' Spring Suits
Already Under-Price

BEFORE the Spring season has actually set in, comes this offering of Girls' Tailored Suits, in Spring weights and designs, at a liberal price-concession. Unusual, indeed, to save money on garments you need for a season still to come.

But that's the case today—and the Suits are priced at

$27 Each, Worth $35

They are of navy blue or black broadcloth and cheviot, handsomely tailored; in newest blouse effects, variously trimmed with braid and silk. Skirts have plain flare or are plaited, and made over good silk drop-lining. Sizes 14, 16 and 18 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Good Corset News

SOME rare picking, among corsets in up-to-date models of well-known makes, is offered to thrifty women who come punctually today.

Among these:

At 45c, worth 75c and $1—H. & H. and J. B. Corsets of flowered white batiste and flowered black sateen; straight-fronts, short hips, low bust; for medium and slender figures. Sizes 18 to 22 in.
At 65c, worth $1.25—L. R. and C. B. Corsets of white batiste; bias and straight cut, short and medium gored hips, straight-fronts. Odd sizes, 22 to 25 in.
At 75c, worth $1.25—W. B. Corsets of white jean; bias and gored cut, straight-front, dip hip and abdomen; for medium and full figures. Sizes 20 to 29 in.
At $1.25, worth $2.50—R. & G. Corsets of blue and pink silk batiste; bias cut, short hips, straight-front, lace and ribbon-trimmed. Sizes 18 to 24 in.
At 50c, worth 75c—Tape Girdles, in white; straight-fronts, for slender figures. Sizes 18 to 28 in.

Basement.

Interesting to Boys

REALLY they're the ones most interested in this clothing news, although they don't read it. For, if it's attractive enough to convince the parents, the boys are gainers to the extent of a new suit.

Something rather magnetic about this:

Sailor Suits of handsome blue serge; blouse prettily trimmed with narrow soutache braid; extra trousers; sizes 3 to 12 years. $5.
Norfolk Jacket Suits of fancy mixed cheviots; extra trousers; sizes 3 to 15 years. $5.
Either of these suits would be a profitable purchase at a dollar more.
Madras Blouses, in stylish patterns, with or without collars; sizes 6 to 15 years. 50c.

Second floor, Ninth street.

A Clock Chance

A VERY taking price rules to-day on a group of Enameled Iron Mantel Clocks, in a variety of most attractive designs.

They have gilt trimmings, American movements, hour and half-hour strike on cathedral gong. Every one is thoroughly guaranteed as a time-keeper.

Regular prices are $6.50 to $7.50. Today choose at

$4.50 Each

Basement.

White Castile Soap

PURE White Castile Soap, soft and agreeable for toilet use, in bars averaging 2¼ lbs; regularly 30c, now

20c a Bar

A splendid chance for housekeepers.

Tenth street.

Studebaker Electric Automobiles

WE have just added another machine of sterling character to our line of American Automobiles. We believe in American machines for American people *and American roads.* We introduce the Studebaker Electric Automobile with utmost confidence. The following salient points of merit are the basis of our assurance:

Its Body and Running Gear.....*Studebaker*
Its Motors and Electrical Work.....*Westinghouse*
Its Batteries.....*Exide—24 cells*
Its Price.....*$1,100*

For the business man whose duties call him about town, for the physician who must have reliability and comfort, for those who drive in the parks, these electric Runabouts and Stanhopes will prove durable and easy to care for. They represent the highest product in electrical motor carriages of the present day.

Studebaker Electric Automobiles, $1,100.
Searchmont Gasoline Tonneaus, $2,500.
Rambler Runabouts, $750.

Salesrooms in Annex, 60 East 9th street.
Storage Station, 140 East 57th street.

Toilet Sets and Cut Glass
At March Sale Prices

A MOST important group of Chamber Toilet Sets makes its first appearance this morning, at the same marked economies that signalize the other March Sale offerings. It is the surplus stock of one of the best makers of Toilet Ware, and comprises a fine collection of porcelain sets with rich decorations, far below usual prices, as well as a group of so-called "Seconds," in which minute defects in the exterior finish are covered up by the decorations—practically perfect sets at *half prices.* Well-timed offerings, to come just at the beginning of the country-house furnishing period.

Among the Cut Glass pieces are some richly cut Bonbon Dishes, Nappies, Celery Trays and Water Jugs at attractively low prices, that incidentally are about half what they usually command elsewhere.

The China Sale is an occasion the importance of which is hard to over-estimate. Reasons:

Chamber Toilet Sets

Toilet Sets of 9 pieces, seconds, without slop-jar, in three good flower decorations and gilt. $2.50, worth $5.
Toilet Sets of 11 pieces, seconds, with covered slop-jar; in two shapes and four fine flower decorations and gilt. $4.75, worth $8.50.
Toilet Sets of 11 pieces, with covered slop-jar; four decorations. $8.50, worth $5.
Toilet Sets of 11 pieces, with covered slop-jar; in four decorations with gold stippling. $5, worth $8.
Toilet Sets of 11 pieces, with covered slop-jar; in several fine flower decorations and gilt. $5.50, worth $9.
Same shaped Sets with tinted grounds, at $6, worth $10.
Toilet Sets of 11 pieces, with covered slop-jar; in pink and green tinted grounds, with flowers and gold. $7, worth $12.

Cut Glass

Bonbon Dishes, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50 and $3; worth $1.75, $2.25, $3, $3.50 and $5.
Nappies, 7 in., $2.75, worth $4; 8 in., $4.50, worth $7; 9 in., $6, worth $7.
Bowls, 8 in., $3, $4 and $5; worth $5, $7.50 and $9.
Tankard Water Jugs, $6 and $9; worth $10 and $15.
Claret Jugs, $7.50, $9 and $10; worth $12, $15 and $17.50.
Water Carafes, $2.50 and $3.50; worth $3.50 and $5; $6, from $7.
Sugars and Creams, $3.50, $4 and $5 pair; worth $5.50, $7 and $8.50.
Celery Trays, $3.50 and $5.50; worth $6 and $9.

Basement.

Japanese Mattings---
A Come-down

ABOUT one hundred rolls of Japanese Mattings are still here from last season. New mattings will be arriving presently, and we'd rather have their predecessors quite out of the way. So we mark them

One Third Under Former Prices

$18 Mattings at $12 a roll. $12 Mattings at $8 a roll.
$14 Mattings at $9 a roll. $10 Mattings at $6.50 a roll.

If you're going to substitute mattings for carpets for the Summer months, or have a country house to outfit—here's your opportunity.

Third floor.

What Does Your Kitchen Need?

SPRING housecleaning will be better done, and more easily done if you have new things and right things to work with.

The cooking will be better for renewing a half-dozen utensils that are the worse for wear. This March Sale brings the economy-time for buying them.

IMPORTED ENAMELLED WARE

Coffee Pots, 1½ qts., 47c; 2 qts., 54c; 3 qts., 60c.
Lipped Saucepans, 1½ qts., 19c; 2 qts., 25c; 3 qts., 28c; 4 qts., 33c.
Frying Pans, 25c, 30c, 33c and 38c.
Pudding Pans, 2 qts., 18c; 3 qts., 22c; 4 qts., 26c; 5 qts., 29c.
Dish Pans, 10 qts., 55c; 14 qts., 72c; 17 qts., 86c.
Long-handled Saucepans, with covers, 3 qts., 42c; 4 qts., 48c; 6 qts., 69c; 8 qts., 80c.
Cups and Saucers, 20c and 25c pair.
Ball-handled Cook Pots, with cover, 4 qts., 59c; 5 qts., 69c; 7 qts., 80c.
Preserving Kettles, 3 qts., 26c; 4 qts., 33c; 5 qts., 38c; 6 qts., 49c.
Milk or Cream Pitchers, 22c, 25c, 28c and 30c.
Tea Kettles, 4 qts., 83c; 5 qts., 97c.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Wanamaker Wringers, hard-wood frames, $1.85.
Hard-wood Salt Boxes, 10c.
Wooden Towel Rollers, 5c.
Slaw Cutters, 10c.
Carved Bread Boards, 25c.
Hard-wood Meat Boards, 15c.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS

Pastry Boards, cleated ends, 15c.
Curtain Stretchers, 75c.
Rolling Pins, 5c. Dust Brushes, 23c.
Whisk Brooms, 10c.
Corn Brooms, 13c.
Turkey Dusters, 15c.
Coffee Mills, to fasten on wall, 25c.
Steel Mincing Knives, 10c.
Toilet Paper, 1000 sheets, roll or package, 5c.
Copper Wash Boilers, full size, No. 8, $1.95.
Galvanized Iron Ash Cans, full size, $1.
Galvanized Iron Garbage Pails, 45c.
Galvanized Iron Pails, 10c.
Extra heavy oak-grained Bread Boxes, 50c, 60c and 70c.
Extra heavy Buckets, 2 qts., 15c.
Extra heavy Oil Cans, 4 qts., 20c.
Extra heavy Colanders, 23c.
Extra heavy Rice Boilers, 50c.
Extra heavy Bread Pans, 15c.
Extra heavy Graters, 7c.
Extra heavy Graduate Measures, 10c.
Extra heavy Japanned round Cake Boxes, 60c.
Japanned Foot Tubs, 20c.
Sugar Canisters, 7 lbs., 10c.
Japanned Spice Sets, 15c.

Princess May Gloves, $1

WE'VE had the hardest possible time catching up with the demand for these "Princess May" Dollar Gloves for women. Their fame has gone abroad in the land, as the best *genuine kid gloves* on the market at the price.

And we've succeeded in accumulating a supply sufficient to talk about today—just at the time women are wanting their first Spring gloves.

Soft, pliable, splendidly made, in new Spring shades—tan, mode, beaver, browns, grays, also black and white.

Gloves you can't match in America at the price—

One Dollar a Pair

Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

RELIGION INJECTED INTO SCHOOL FIGHT

Regents Accused of Scheming to Aid Church Institutions.

So-Called Patriotic Organizations Have Collected Evidence—Two More Bills from Superintendent Skinner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—The bitter contest between the State Board of Regents and the Department of Public Instruction over unification of the State schools threatens to develop a religious controversy which will stir the State. This phase of the matter has been kept in the background so far, but if the Regents persist in their effort to bring the common schools under their jurisdiction it will soon be exploited.

Information was obtained to-day that so-called patriotic organizations have been collecting evidence ever since the plan of unification under the Regents was first proposed to show that the real motive behind the movement was a desire to bring about a condition which would permit the religious schools to share in the common school funds of the State. From religious publications, principally Catholic and Episcopalian, expressions of opinion on the right of religious or parochial schools to enjoy the benefit of a part of the public funds have been gathered, and it is asserted that they show conclusively that a plan is on foot to bring about that result.

The mass of clippings is reinforced by recent utterances of prominent clergymen, among them Archbishop Farley of New York.

Should the issue be forced it will be pointed out that while the Department of Public Instruction has nothing to do with any schools except public schools the Regents have supervisory power over parochial schools as well as public schools. That is urged as an important point to bear in mind.

There is now pending before the Legislature a bill which provides that when high school accommodations are not to be had in a certain school district the State shall pay the tuition of a scholar who wishes to take the high school course in the high school of an adjoining district. Both the Regents and the Department of Public Instruction have been fighting for control of this proposed fund. Discussions before committees have been acrimonious. The remarks exchanged by Bishop Doane of Albany and Deputy Superintendent Ainsworth at a recent hearing on this bill will be recalled.

On the side of the Regents there have been no more insistent advocates of the proposition that the Regents and not the Department of Public Instruction should have control of this fund than Bishop Doane and the Rev. Thomas A. Hendrick, a clergyman of Syracuse, who is the Catholic representative on the Board of Regents.

If the Regents had the distribution of the fund, which it is estimated should be $1,000,000 to start with, there is nothing to stand in the way, it is asserted, of their paying for a pupil who received instruction at a denominational high school. The activity of Bishop Doane and Father Hendrick is thus explained to the satisfaction of those who are opposed to any participation by denominational schools in the school fund of the State.

If unification were accomplished under control of the Regents it would be possible, it is pointed out, for the Regents to permit the schools to share in the school funds to any extent that they might deem proper. As the Regents are appointed for life, it is further pointed out, there would be no appeal from whatever decision they made in the matter.

Those in the movement say it is not been their desire to inject the religious issue into the controversy if it can be avoided. But they now believe that the proposition to put the Regents in complete control of the educational system of the State has revealed such a weakness in their enemy's ammunition which they have collected must be brought into use.

The Regents and their friends have not been in the dark about the campaign which they might be called upon to face, and they are said to be prepared for it. On their side it is declared that the charges that their plan for unification has any such ulterior purpose is entirely without foundation. The injection of the religious issue into the controversy, they say, would merely show the ends to which the opponents of their plans have been brought. It would be nothing more, they assert, than an effort, born of desperation to becloud the real issue by bringing forward a false issue calculated to arouse bitter prejudice.

A further development of the fight over unification was the introduction to-day by Senator Walter L. Brown on behalf of the Department of Public Instruction of a bill to bring the high schools of the State under the supervision of the department. In explanation of these bills Superintendent Skinner said:

"Section 56 of Title 8 of the consolidated school law is the only section of the statute which gives the Regents any vestige of power over any public school. It provides: 'Every academic department shall be under the visitation of the Regents, and shall be subject in its course of education and matters pertaining thereto, to all the regulations made in regard to academies by the said Regents.'

"The repeal of this simple section takes the Regents out of the public school system and leaves them where they were originally intended to be, viz., exclusively in control of the colleges, universities, and private schools. Therefore, one of the bills I have introduced, short as it is, provides for the absolute unification of the public school system of the State.

"If public education is a function of the Government it should be under one department. That department should be one scientific unit of the Government, with an officer whose acts can be controlled by the Legislature and whose powers are hedged about by legislative enactment, rather than to give the people to an arbitrary principle of withholding appropriations in order to have a school system managed in accordance with public desire.

"The second bill which I have introduced simply provides the machinery for giving the same financial aid to academic departments as is now called high schools which under my bill receive at the hands of the Regents, but in order to produce educational unification makes payment come through the State Superintendent of Public Instruction rather than the Regents.

"These two bills will stop the present undignified wrangle between these two departments, place all tax-supported schools under control of a single department of the Government and leave the Regents in control of the private schools, just as they are."

Mr. Parsons, Secretary of the Board of Regents, made this statement about the measures:

"These bills, if enacted, would remove the public high schools entirely from the supervision of the Regents and bring such schools under the same exclusive jurisdiction as that of the State Superintendent as he has heretofore had over the public elementary schools. This is a final effort to do at once and directly what the Superintendent's department has long been trying to do indirectly and by degrees.

"Unless the air, and, as to the public schools at least, offers to the Legislature and the public opportunity to choose between educational unification under the non-partisan Board of Regents of the University, as embodied in Senator Stevens's bill or to have the entire public school system, by these new bills, placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction with the consequent exposure to political interference incidental to the conditions under which his office exists."

TAMPERED WITH A CITY BILL.

Somebody Eliminated the Most Important Provision of the Street Cleaning Measure—Major Woodbury Heard.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury of New York City appeared before the Senate Committee on Cities to-day in behalf of the bill introduced by Senator Plunkitt to amend the city charter relative to his department.

This bill as drawn by the Corporation Counsel to conform to the suggestions of Major Woodbury provided that the force and salaries in the department should be increased in several respects, and that the department should be given supervising power over the sanding and sprinkling of the streets.

When the bill was sent to Albany it was the intention to have Senator Elsberg introduce it. Senator Plunkitt asked for that honor, and as it was thought desirable to cement local Democratic sentiment in the Senate, it was given to him. He introduced it on Feb. 11, and when Major Woodbury examined the print of it he discovered that its most important provision, giving to the department control of the sprinkling of streets, had been omitted.

How the provision came to be stricken out remains all those who have had any connection with it. Senator Plunkitt says that the bill was never out of his possession for a moment and that consequently the theory that the street sprinkling combination had anything to do with the omission is untenable. All the evidence goes to show, however, that some one tampered with the measure.

Major Woodbury to-day explained to the committee the necessity of giving to his department supervisory power over sprinkling. To allow the contractors to do as they please in the watering of the streets, he said, seriously interferes with the efficiency of the work of his department. Under the present system there are many streets on the east side that were not sprinkled at all and the difficulty of keeping them clean is much augmented. On the other hand there are some streets in the central part of the city on which too much water is thrown.

The committee after hearing the arguments of the Commissioner decided that the provision eliminated from Senator Plunkitt's bill should be reinserted. The measure probably will be reported at the first executive session of the committee.

SURPRISE FOR CANAL MEN.

Lewis Resolution, Which They Say Is Designed to Prevent Legislation, Will Be Favorably Reported.

ALBANY, March 10.—Champions of canal improvement were disagreeably surprised to-night when the Senate Finance Committee decided to report favorably the Lewis resolution directing the Governor to appoint a commission to consult with Federal authorities and ascertain what arrangements can be made relative to a deep waterway through New York State to the great lakes. This commission is directed to ascertain if the United States proposes to construct a ship canal, and also what agreement can be made in relation to the Erie Canal.

This resolution will be reported favorably to the Senate to-morrow, and the canal men will oppose its progress, declaring that it will confuse the issue and will effectually prevent the favorable action of the Legislature on the Davis-Bostwick measure for a 1,000-ton barge canal. They charge also that the anti-canal men are pushing the Lewis resolution in order to prevent any canal legislation this year.

A new proposition will make its appearance here to-morrow, when John Murray Mitchell of New York City will propose to the Canal Committee the improvement of the present waterway at an expense of $5,000,000.

Mr. Mitchell represents a syndicate which proposes to erect along the canal a third-rail electric railway on which would be run "donkey motors" to tow canal boats. The cost of equipping the Erie and Champlain Canals is estimated at $5,000,000, and the present canal would be utilized. The promoters ask 3 per cent. of the gross receipts for towing. The apparatus would be the property of the State.

KAISER CHARGES DISMISSED.

Gov. Odell Holds That the Democratic Sheriff of Erie County Was Not Guilty of Corruption.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Odell to-day dismissed the charges preferred against Sheriff Harry M. Kaiser of Erie County by the Rev. Dr. Gifford of Buffalo. It was asserted that Mr. Kaiser promised to appoint certain men to office in return for their support in the election.

"While the testimony shows, to a greater or less extent, that in prosecuting his campaign for Sheriff of Erie County at the late election the accused Sheriff indulged in statements which to an ignorant mind might be construed in the nature of a promise," says the Governor in commenting on the case, "yet it does not appear that he carried them to the extent of entering into such a corrupt bargain for the giving or withholding of votes as is contemplated by the statutes which have for their object the prevention of bribery at elections.

"I recognize, however, that unless the allegations shall have been proved beyond question of doubt the drastic power which is lodged with the Executive should not be exercised. In other words, if an error be made, it were better that it be upon the side of the accused than in favor of the complainant, because without ample justification the will of a majority of the people should not be overturned.

"There runs all through the testimony evidence of factional dissensions within the party to which the Sheriff owes his nomination and election, and I am therefore led to view the testimony with more suspicion than if the action were based upon other grounds, such as non-enforcement of the laws or of bringing discredit upon the office and thus rendering the incumbent an object of public ridicule and public condemnation."

GOV. ODELL VETOES BILLS.

One Would Extend the Powers of Charitable Organizations — The Other Was Desired by Rome.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Odell to-day vetoed the bill of Senator Grady amending the general corporation law to permit charitable or educational corporations to establish branches or additional institutions in other States and foreign countries, and to take bequests and deal in real and personal property outside the State.

"This is an exceedingly broad provision, and one which should not be granted unless the strongest reasons can be given for its enactment," says the Governor. "It practically allows an institution established under the laws of this State, and under its supervision to go anywhere in the world, and to do the same as it is authorized to do here, and, for any of the purposes for which it is established, to take and to hold an unlimited amount of real or personal property which, under the provisions of our State law, is exempt from taxation.

"This extension of the power to take and hold property free of taxation in one which is opposed by the Controller's office representing the fiscal interests of the State, for these reasons the bill should not receive executive approval."

Gov. Odell also vetoed the bill of Senator Townsend, which applied the provision of the good roads law to that portion of the City of Rome outside of the corporation as a district on the ground that it is special legislation.

"BLINDEST" BILL IS ATTACKED.

Protest by Citizens' Organizations Against a Street Railway Measure.

ALBANY, March 10.—Members of the Senate Railroads Committee to-day received protests from various citizens' organizations of New York City against Senator Goodsell's bill to revive old consents for the construction and extension of street railroad lines. This measure was characterized by Senator Brackett as "the blindest bill before the Senate in a hundred years."

The petitions presented to-day declare that the bill "contains a free gift of valuable privileges at the expense of the people to street railroad monopolies." The organizations demand a hearing upon the measure, which will, no doubt, be accorded. It has been "laid aside" in both houses.

OPENING OF ELM STREET.

Bill to Compel the City to Pay Costs of the Improvement.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 10.—Senator Fitzgerald to-day introduced a bill which provides that the opening of Elm Street in New York City from New Chambers Street to Great Jones Street shall be a charge upon the city instead of upon the owners of the abutting property.

Leo Schlesinger, President of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, who was here to-day, said that he is an owner of property on Elm Street, and for seven years has been compelled to pay $1,400 a year for the improvement of the street, and during all that time it has not been open to traffic.

Franchise Tax Appeal Cases.

ALBANY, March 10.—The appeals from the decisions of the Appellate Division, Third Department, declaring a part of the special franchise tax law to be unconstitutional, have been placed on the motion calendar of the Court of Appeals, which that court will take up when it convenes on Monday. The Attorney General has completed his brief and is ready at any time to present his side of the case. The attorneys will appear in the court on Monday and ask a time for hearing.

TENEMENT LAW CHANGES

Compromise Bill Is Introduced in the Senate.

Mr. De Forest Says It Will Benefit the Outlying Districts and Not Injuriously Affect Manhattan.

ALBANY, March 10.—Senator Marshall to-day introduced in the Senate the bill embodying the concessions which the New York City Tenement House Department is willing to make to builders. It was the measure agreed upon by the city authorities of New York and by representatives of the builders after various conferences. It is designed to encourage building in the less thickly settled portions of the city without removing restrictions in the crowded districts.

Robert W. De Forest, the Tenement House Commissioner, yesterday gave out a statement in explanation of the bill introduced at Albany with his approval, making changes in the tenement laws. He said, in part:

The more important particulars in which the bill changes the law are:

In the particular type of tenements referred to, where apartments run through from front to rear, it permits, in new four-story buildings, which have no more than two families on any floor, an interior court not less than 8 by 14 feet in dimension or 16 by 14 when they come together, and an exterior court of no less width than 4 feet, thus making it practicable to construct this type of tenement to contain not more than eight families on a twenty-five-foot lot.

It also modifies the present fireproof construction of the stairway hall and stair inclosure of such buildings, to what may be popularly called a semi-fireproof or slow-burning, instead of an absolutely fireproof construction, thereby decreasing the cost of construction by about $1,000, and making lower rents possible.

In three-story tenements of the same type, which are less deep and do not cover more than 65 per cent. of the lot, it permits a further contraction of this interior court and permits such court to give light and ventilation to adjacent houses, but the dimensions of the court shall not be less than 8 by 12½, or 100 square feet.

This type of house is not built in the crowded parts of Manhattan. Land is too valuable. It is built, however, extensively, in Brooklyn, Queens, and the Bronx. It is one of the best kind of small tenements. I think these houses in practice will usually be four or five rooms deep.

The bill also permits outside of the fire limits the construction of three-family, three-story frame tenements. It is a fair question whether any wooden tenement should be constructed anywhere. The present law permits a two-story, four-family wooden house. The three-story, three-family house is an improvement, and attracts a better class of occupants.

If any frame tenement is to be constructed, it would seem to be a better type. There is a strong demand to permit its construction in the Boroughs of the Bronx and Queens, as well as in Brooklyn. Obvious wooden tenements, and in particular sections, which very properly exist, can be better remedied by an extension of the fire limits than by subjecting the parts of Greater New York that are still largely country to the city requirements on this point.

The bill also modifies the provisions for skylights in both old and new buildings, providing in the case of new buildings, the halls of which have windows opening to the outer air, for no more ventilation, as a matter of legal regulation, than is afforded by ridge ventilators, and reducing somewhat, in the case of old buildings, the areas of skylights, basing the requirements upon an increasing scale according to height.

All of these changes mentioned tend to decrease the cost of construction or alteration, without appreciably impairing light, ventilation, sanitation, or fire protection.

There are many slight changes all tending to make the law more efficient and its meaning more clear.

The bill does not exclude from the operation of the law any classes of tenements which heretofore had the protection of tenement regulation. It does not exempt any classes of old tenements from the alterations now required to make their rooms a little less dark, to give their inmates a little more air, and to better their sanitary condition. It makes no diminution in the court spaces to be left open, or in the degree of fireproof construction required in new buildings, except to a slight and not undue extent in a particular type of low tenements.

It is consistent throughout with the fundamental principles of the law, which is to give to the inhabitants of every room in the tenement a certain amount of air, light, and sanitation consistent with due consideration to the construction of new tenements on a business basis, and to afford the occupants of old buildings more healthful and more comfortable accommodation, not only for their own benefit, but for the protection of the community around them.

LABOR MEN CHECK A BILL.

National Guard Measure Sent Back to Committee by the Assembly.

ALBANY, March 10.—Assemblyman Hughes's bill, prohibiting discrimination against National Guardsmen by persons or corporations was recommitted in the Assembly to-day.

It was attacked by Assemblymen Prince, who declared that members of the Seventh and Twenty-third Regiments of this State were carpet soldiers. He said that there were no more loyal and patriotic citizens than those who are members of labor unions.

Mr. Hornidge denounced the bill, declaring that the Governor had been deceived into expressing approval of it before its passage. Mr. Butler asserted that no labor union ever discriminated against militiamen.

BILLS SIGNED AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, March 10.—Gov. Odell to-day signed these bills:

Assemblyman ROGERS'S—Appropriating $70,000 for rebuilding the disinfectant plant, sea wall, and docks and repairing damaged buildings at the quarantine station on Hoffman's Island, New York City.

Assemblyman ROGERS'S—Appropriating $60,000 to pay the balance due newspapers for publishing the concurrent resolutions.

Assemblyman GRAEFF'S—Making the office of Sheriff of Essex County salaried.

Assemblyman McNAIR'S—Amending the highway law relative to commutation of highway labor.

Senator E. R. BROWN'S—Legalizing the special election in the village of Sackett's Harbor on May 20, 1902.

Assemblyman G. H. SMITH'S—Providing for the meeting for organization of the Monroe County Board of Supervisors in January each year instead of May.

Senator FANCHER'S—Providing that consolidations of domestic and foreign railroad corporations shall not be invalid because such roads do not form a connected and continuous line, if an intermediate line connects the roads consolidated.

Senator LEWIS'S—Continuing in office after Jan. 1, 1904, the Rochester Park Commission.

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, March 10.—The Senate to-day passed Senator Davis's bill conferring upon the Mayor of Buffalo the right to veto the items in the general fund budget of that city.

These bills were passed in the Assembly:

Assemblyman BOSTWICK'S—Levying assessments on property owners in New York City to pay for the cultivation of trees and vegetation along streets.

Assemblyman G. H. SMITH'S—Conferring on residents of third-class cities, regardless of sex, the right to vote at special tax elections.

These bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. GREEN—Increasing to $45,000 the appropriation for public school libraries, and making the method of distribution more direct. The demand for a larger appropriation was discussed by Superintendent Skinner in his recent annual report.

By Mr. WAGNER—Authorizing the formation of a trust company to be located in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, with a capital stock of $200,000, the Directors to be Peter J. Farrell, Otto Reimer, Edward H. Dunn, and twelve others.

By Mr. WAGNER—Providing that seven shall constitute a quorum of bank Directors for the transaction of business.

Mr. WILCOX—Providing for sliding vestibule doors on elevated railroad cars.

RAILROAD COMPANY OUTBID.

A Builder Secures the Old Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn for $140,500.

The Long Island Railroad Company was outbid yesterday at the auction sale of the old Thirteenth Regiment Armory, held in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. The property went to Henry Roth, a local builder, after some spirited bidding, for $140,500, which was $15,500 above the upset price fixed by Controller Grout. President Baldwin did the bidding for the railroad company, making the first bid, $125,000.

The armory is situated at Flatbush Avenue and Hanson Place, adjoining the terminal of the Long Island Railroad Company. The company desired the property for the extension of its depot when the Brooklyn subway is built. An offer of $100,000 for the armory was made by the company, but it was rejected by the Controller, who decided to sell the property at public auction.

RAPID TRANSIT HEARING

New Yorkers Plead for Various Bills in the Senate.

Controller Grout, ex-Senator Ford, and Others Speak — Four Plans Considered by the Committee.

ALBANY, March 10.—Rapid transit conditions in New York City came in for general discussion to-day before the Senate Committee on Cities, when hearings were given on the four bills now before the Legislature:

The Merchants' Association bill, introduced by Assemblyman Finch, adding two members to the State Railroad Commission, to be civil engineers from New York City; the so-called Grout bill, introduced by Senator Wagner, reorganizing the Rapid Transit Commission and abolishing the life tenure of members; the bill introduced by Senator Russell and Assemblyman Wood providing for a local railroad commission for New York City, and the Elsberg bill, recently introduced on behalf of the Citizens' Union, looking to the saving to the city of the subways still to be built.

Controller Grout of New York City emphasized the necessity of separating the functions of construction and operation. He asserted that the contract for the present subway would be good for from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 profit, and the city would have to replace the equipment at the end of the term of the lease. He favored city construction of new lines. The present Rapid Transit Commission, he held, is an anomalous body, wholly unsuited to its purpose and not representative in any real sense.

Ex-Senator John Ford, speaking for the Citizens' Union, characterized the present commission as a self-perpetuating body with despotic power, responsible to nobody, and like no other body tolerated by a self-respecting and self-governing community. He urgently pleaded the opportunity of the city to secure to itself immense values which in the case of the present subway had been lost for seventy-five years. The city will have less control over the subways than it has over the private transportation lines operated under franchises, he declared.

"Give us the changes provided for in the Elsberg bill," said Mr. Ford, "and you will open the door of hope to our transit-oppressed people. You will have started us on the way to a realization of the incalculable benefits which an adequate transit system is capable of conferring upon a community like ours. Our goal is not merely rapid transit and comfortable service, but lower fares and better treatment of employes.

"A trunk line with branches penetrating the business centres and leading to the unsettled outlying sections, with a uniform round-trip fare of 5 cents, would relieve the congestion of population, bring outlying parks and pleasure grounds within reach of the young, the poor, and invalid; promote morality and the health of the community, and contribute to the well-being of the whole people."

The Rev. John P. Peters favored the local commission bill, urging that the State board could not give adequate attention to the needs of New York City.

President William M. Carroll of the Brooklyn Manufacturers' Association asserted that the recommendations of the State commission had resulted in no good except in the case of the Manhattan Company, as the Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit systems give nothing but empty promises.

Other speakers were Senator Russell, Francis C. Huntington of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union, Thomas A. Chilton, I. H. Cohn, of the Social Reform Club, and ex-Assistant Attorney General F. B. Whitney.

The delegation which favors the local railway commission plan called on Gov. Odell to plead their cause. He said he could see no reasons against this extension of the home rule principle, provided that the local Commissioners should not interfere with the State board.

WESTERN DETECTIVE WON $600

Evidence at Alleged Gamblers' Hearing Also Shows Gen. Greene Has Strangers Watching His Own Men.

The Western detectives brought to New York by Police Commissioner Greene appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday as witnesses against the proprietors of the alleged gambling houses which were raided last Saturday night.

These were "Lou" Betts of 122 West Thirty-fourth Street and Martin Murray, whose establishment is at 74 West Thirty-fifth Street. Besides the proprietors there were half a dozen men who had been captured in Betts's house and held. Louis Loewenstein appeared for the prisoners and Assistant District Attorney Lord for the prosecution.

Frederick Adams, one of the detectives, testified that he was the head of a detective agency in Indianapolis and that Commissioner Greene had made a contract with him to furnish men to obtain evidence against gamblers and against the police. He said he had brought men from Kansas City and Indianapolis. Some of these men, he said, had obtained employment from newspapers, two or three acting as reporters, and others had obtained positions as hotel detectives. Others, Adams testified, made friends with Central Office detectives and went around with them, looking out for "crooked business." Adams was asked how many of these Western men had been brought on and what compensation they were getting, but these questions were objected to and the Magistrate sustained the objection.

Arthur Adams, a brother of the first witness, testified that he also had come on from Indianapolis and that he had lived with his brother at the Marlborough Hotel. Both brothers identified Murray as the proprietor of the Thirty-fifth Street house, where they swore they had lost large sums of money.

Frank McCabe, another Western detective, who appeared as a witness against "Lou" Betts, said he had been in this city about two weeks and had stayed at the Grand Union Hotel, the Waldorf, the Herald Square, and the Manhattan. McCabe said he had used large sums to gamble with at "Lou" Betts's.

"Did you ever lose?" asked Mr. Loewenstein.

"One night I lost $400, but all told I have won $600," was the reply.

McCabe testified that Gen. Greene paid for both his services and expenses. Frank Donnelly, another of the detectives, gave testimony of a corroborative nature against Betts. Then an adjournment was taken until Friday morning.

FIGHT HALTS ELEVATED TRAIN.

One-Time Yale Athlete Captures a Pistol —Detectives' Hard Struggle.

Two bejeweled young men caused a panic on a southbound Sixth Avenue elevated train at Bleecker Street yesterday afternoon when refused admission to the already overcrowded cars. One drew a revolver, but was quickly disarmed by Assistant District Attorney Charles Chadwick, a passenger, who won his spurs as an athlete on a Yale football team. When at last the men were landed in cells in Police Headquarters an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital had a long and tedious job in sewing up and bandaging their battered heads, and also was called upon to attend Detective Collins of the Headquarters staff, who had received a hard blow in the face. Traffic was held up for many minutes by the trouble, while the passengers screamed and shouted with terror or excitement and the locomotive whistled the shrill alarm signal, which brought the police.

When the guard between the last two cars slammed the gates upon the men and the fight began, Mr. Chadwick was on a forward platform. He got through the struggling crowd and, grabbing the younger of the men, hurled him against a slot machine, smashing it. Then the other drew the pistol. Chadwick folded him in a bear hug and took it away. Then he calmly drew the cartridges, as the original owner and his companion tried to flee. They rushed down stairs and into the arms of Headquarters Detectives Collins and Kinnealy, responding to the whistle. The blow that they dealt Collins blackened both his eyes and injured his nose, perhaps breaking the bone, the doctor said.

Then the pocket "billies" began a rapid tattoo upon the heads of both. The detectives said afterward it was remarkable how much punishment the men took before they became even moderately passive. They were flung into a patrol wagon, where they shrieked like maniacs all the way. Toward the end of their ride the younger man leaped out and ran, but was speedily recaptured. They said they were Francis V. Craft, eighteen years old, of 108 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, and James Craft, twenty years old, of 82 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, brothers.

Broadway. 33d to 34th Street.

Saks & Company

We Are Agents for the Butterick Patterns.

A Sale of Suits and Skirts

That express the newest ideas in fashioning and elaboration most happily. The fabrics are of that grade which is characteristic of all Saks Apparel for Women. The prices are as low as can be quoted for garments of their class.

TAILOR-MADE SUITS

Of Cheviot, Blouse effect with Vestee of fancy braid trimmed with straps of cloth; Postilion back, nine gored Skirt. Also, model trimmed with self-colored Taffeta silk, fancy braid; side plaited Skirt. Value $19.50. At $15.00

Of Blue or Black Canvas Cloth, silk lined and Drop Skirt; Blouse Coat, Postilion back, with trimming of stitched Taffeta. Skirt trimmed to correspond. Value $29.00. At $22.50

PEDESTRIENNE SUITS

Of Black or Blue Cheviot, loose Norfolk Coat, three-quarter length, with belt; nine-gored Skirt. Value $28.00. At $21.50

PEDESTRIENNE SKIRTS.

Four models of Cheviot, Oxford, Meltonette and Mannish Mixtures, in Black, Blue, Gray or Brown; with yoke and straps of material, or side plaited effects. Value $7.50. At $4.85

Two models in Black, Oxford or Light Gray; trimmed with straps of self material or slot seam, trimmed with straps of material and buttons. Value $11.50. At $8.75

The New Spring Millinery

For no matter what occasion we think our collection of Spring Millinery is as representative and comprehensive as one could find in the States. Every Parisian master has at least one model to represent him. Then there are clever adaptations and copies of them, as well as our creative efforts, more than one of which expresses your taste and fancy. The prices are most modest.

The Storage of Furs

and Apparel for Men and Women.

We have adopted the new cold storage system. It insures a constant circulation of frigid air about every individual garment. It is impossible for larvae or insects to develop or exist, as this not only acts as a germicide but also as a preventative. Besides, it adds materially to the lustre and brilliancy of the fur. Upon request, either in person or by mail, we will have our man call for the things you wished stored. The charge is three per cent. on their valuation for the season. The minimum charge for each article is $1.25.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

If you appreciate their subtle charm and barbaric beauty, our collection will be of rare interest. They include Tabriz, Khorassan, Kermanshah and those of silks, ranging in prices from $5.50 to $1,875.

A Sale of Framed Pictures.

Not commonplace subjects, but pictures that express art as people of taste and refinement understand it. Frames are unconventional and odd.

Hand colored Fac-similes in brown, black or green oval frames; for the Den, Dining Room or as Card Prizes. Value $2.00. At 98c

Posters.—A collection of framed oddities appropriate for Bed Room and Sitting Room. Value $2.25. At $1.39

Sporting Prints, Fencing Girls, Landscapes, Marines and Figures in frames of unusual form. Values $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00. At $2.98

A Sale of Upholstery.

The values offered are most unusual. They should serve to introduce the basis upon which this new department is conducted. Everything presented here is seasonable.

LACE CURTAINS.

White Bobbinet Lace Curtains, ruffled, with real Renaissance edges and insertions in very pretty effects.

Values from $5.65 to $7.50. At $4.95
Values from $3.35 to $3.95. At $2.95
Values from $1.95 to $2.55. At $1.65

Fine White Irish Point Lace Curtains, new styles and patterns; copies of the most expensive laces.

Values from $9.75 to $12.00. At $8.50
Values from $8.25 to $9.50. At $7.50
Values from $6.35 to $7.50. At $5.50
Values from $5.25 to $5.95. At $4.50

BED SETS.

Ruffled Bobbinet Bed Sets with Renaissance edges and centre pieces, and roll bolster pieces to match.

Values from $9.00 to $10.50. At $7.75
Values from $12.00 to $14.50. At $10.75
Values from $15.00 to $19.75. At $13.75

DRAPERY FABRICS.

Lace and cotton materials by the yard, suitable for Light Draperies, Curtains, Bed Sets.

Plain and figured Silkolines. Value 12c. At 10c
Colored French Swiss, 36 in. Value 15c. At 12c
Japanese Crepes, 32 in. Value 18c. At 15c
Dotted Swiss, 36 in. Value 12c. At 10c
Nottingham Lace, 32 in., Brussels and Irish Point effects. Values 20c. and 22c. At 17c
Also, an unusual assortment of Cretonnes, Denims, Burlaps, and so forth.

SASH MATERIALS.

Irish Point Lace. 39c. per yard upward.
Tambour Muslin. 15c. per yard upward.
Soutache Lace. 45c. per yard upward.
Fish Net Lace. 19c. per yard upward.
Renaissance Panels for Vestibules; 36x54 in. At $1.50

SLIP COVERS.

Made of Cotton Belgium for the following furniture; fit guaranteed:

Average Sofa or Lounge, Divan or Couch. $2.95
For the average Arm Chair, complete. $2.65
For a Side Chair, complete. $1.35

Made of Cotton Damasks and best 50-inch Linens:

Average Sofa, Lounge, Divan or Couch. $3.95
For the average Arm Chair, complete. $3.25
For a Side Chair, complete. $1.75

We will make these covers for any other pieces of furniture at proportionate prices; samples with estimate submitted upon request.

James McCreery & Co.

Rugs.
4th Floor.

Large size Khiva and Cashmere Carpets.
55.00 to 85.00

Turkish and India Carpets.
Size 8x10 to 10x15
40.00 to 85.00

150 Guenje and Carabagh Rugs, Average size 4x7 ft.
16.50

Daghestans and Shirvans.
Average size 3 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 6 in.
10.50
Value 15.00.

Fine quality, Axminster Rugs. Oriental designs
Size 9x12 ft.
19.00
Value 27.50.

Twenty-third Street.

Fifth Avenue Art Galleries,

366 5th Ave., near 34th St.

To-Morrow (Thursday) and Friday Evenings at 8:30 o'Clock, in the Grand Ball Room OF THE

Waldorf-Astoria

Will Be Sold by Auction by order of

Arthur Furber, Esq., and the **Misses de Peyster** of this city,

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Of the ANCIENT and MODERN Schools.

The collection will be on exhibition until day of sale at the

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Men are drawn here by the irresistible magnet of style and value. Our entire building from cellar to roof is adapted to our business.

We give the very latest styles and materials, which your friends will comment upon, as they are so different from the regular run of clothing. A trial costs nothing; our guarantee goes with every garment.

Our special is a line of high grade Cheviots and fancy Worsteds at, suit to order, $20; Trousers, $5.00; Overcoats, to order, $20, made of Venetians, Vicuna and Coverts.

Special sale of 100 styles of last spring and summer suits, were $20.00 to $25.00, this week, to order, $16.00.

Samples, measuring guide and eight fashion plates will be mailed to you free. We have no agents anywhere.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & 9th Street.

Hicks Arnold Left $750,000 in Personalty

Mrs. Harriet M. Arnold, widow of Hicks Arnold, applied yesterday for letters of administration upon his estate. In her petition she states that he left personal property to the value of $750,000.

Got $17,000 for Loss of His Right Leg.

Daniel M. Cronin, manager for Howard P. Frothingham, the call money broker of the New York Stock Exchange, recovered a verdict yesterday for $17,000 against the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the loss of his right leg. Mr. Cronin was run over by a Third Avenue car at Sixty-seventh Street, and sued before Justice Bischoff and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court. The suit was for $50,000.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC TEAMS

Baseball Candidates Being Reduced to 'Varsity Form.

Two Intercollegiate Meetings This Week—Crew and Track Men Invited to the Yale Club's Dinner.

Baseball practice at Princeton during the last few days has given a good opportunity to Capt. Pearson and Coach Hillebrand to get a good idea of the candidates. The squad of sixty has been reduced to thirty-eight, who will be retained, very probably, until the Southern trip at Easter. Among this number are C. G. Stevens, R. T. Davis, W. R. Cosgrave, W. H. Underhill, G. T. Wells of last year's team, and Amell R. McClave, W. B. Roys, E. Bush, L. B. Parnell, J. D. Kafer, and W. B. Cormany of the second team. The practice, owing to the bad weather, has been held in the cage, and consisted of hard batting and fielding work.

The eleventh annual interscholastic tennis tournament for the championship of the Princeton League will be held here on May 16. Cups are given to the first and second in individual honors, and a cup for the school winning the greatest number of matches. The individual championship last year went to E. P. Larned of Lawrenceville, brother of the well-known National player. Lawrenceville also carried off the school championship.

Columbia's crew work is steadily improving and the men are looking forward eagerly to the time when they will be able to take outdoor practice from their new boathouse on the Harlem River. It is expected that the men will go on the water within the next ten days. In the present work the different squads are still rowing daily in twenty-minute stretches on the machines at a moderate stroke; the outdoor run following the practice has, however, been considerably lengthened. The first cut in the crew squad has been made, reducing the number of candidates to about 130. At the start of the season about 200 men reported. Six of last year's Varsity eight are in training. They are Bartholomew, Captain, and Nicoll, Townsend, O'Loughlin (stroke), Rollins, and Maeder. The freshman candidates are doing well for the season of the year, but it is too early to pick out men who appear to have the best chances of making the eight.

Following Yale's recent example, Columbia has decided to abandon cycle racing as a Varsity sport, owing to the lack of interest in this branch of athletics. Only one man from last year, C. L. Rose, remains in college as a possible nucleus for a team. He has as yet taken no initiative in regard to a cycle organization, and this is taken as another indication of how inactive cycling is at Columbia.

John J. McGraw of the New York National League baseball team, who has been at South Field coaching the candidates for the Columbia nine during the past week, expressed himself yesterday as confident that the Morningside college will have a strong nine on the diamond this season. He said, "There is the material at Columbia for an exceptionally good nine, and, judging from what I have seen of the college teams, Columbia has a remarkably promising lot of players. There are so many good men that it is difficult to choose among them. Of course, it is rather early to form any accurate ideas of the men, but the prospects are certainly very encouraging." McGraw, together with G. E. Browne of the National League team, will remain in charge of the Columbia players until next Saturday, when they go South with the New York nine. On their return to New York they will devote their mornings to coaching the Columbia candidates.

The Board of Directors of the Columbia Varsity Track Association have nominated R. H. Bradley, a sophomore, as a regular candidate for assistant manager of the team in place of N. W. Muller, resigned.

Two important athletic meetings will be held this city on Saturday. One will be an Executive Committee meeting of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of American at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and the second will be the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Cross Country Association at the Murray Hill Hotel. At the latter meeting Yale will be represented by C. Swenson and H. S. Brewster, Jr., while Princeton's representatives will be F. L. Wright and E. M. Armstrong.

The University of Chicago athletes are elated over the prospect of meeting West Point in football next season. The game, which has been definitely arranged by Coach A. A. Stagg, will be played at West Point on Nov. 14. West Point's games with Harvard and Yale will both be played before the cadets meet Chicago, and in speaking of this coming game he said:

"Although West Point has many Western men in the academy, yet she represents the East in football tactics and style of the game. By playing West Point Chicago is lending her support to an excellent factor in athletics, namely, pure amateurism. At West Point ideal conditions prevail. There is no attempt to make money or meet expenses. No admission is charged and everything is as purely amateur as it is possible to make it. West Point will pay only a small part of Chicago's expenses, as no money is taken in at the gate. Chicago will lose much money by playing the academy boys, but to be able to play the game is of much interest."

The Tufts College baseball team will leave for this city on Friday, April 3, and games will be played during the following week with Princeton, Yale, and Manhattan Colleges. The Tufts team has been cut to twenty members and outdoor practice has been in vogue over a week.

A large number of Yale athletes will be present on Friday night at the dinner to be given by the Yale Club of this city. C. H. Sherrill, on behalf of the club, has invited all the members of the victorious Varsity crew last year and all members of the track team who won either a first or a second in the intercollegiate games. The members of the track teams now in Yale and who will be eligible to accept this invitation are W. S. Moulton, '04; H. L. S. C. B. Long, 1904, S.; W. S. Franchot, 1905, S.; C. J. Clapp, 1904; C. & Fallows, 1905; W. J. Jack, 1905; F. S. Beck, 1905, M. S.; Manager C. L. Du Val, 1905, and Capt. J. B. Thomas, 1905. The members of the 1902 university crew now in college are Capt. C. B. Watson, 1903, S.; Manager J. M. Dreifebach, 1903; R. Bogue, 1903; R. R. Coffin, 1903, S.; W. S. Cross, 1904; C. S. Judson, 1903, S., and C. E. Daly, 1905.

Baseball candidates for the University of Pennsylvania team have lately been reduced to thirty-six, a number of these being freshmen who were trying for the freshman nine. Indoor practice has ceased and several match games will now be held between picked teams of Franklin Field. In the first game the first Varsity team defeated the second Varsity by 10 runs to 9. Ten men played on the winning team, two pitchers changing places, Devlin and Freeland. The others were Howes, Swain, Orbin, Wilder, Young, Stites, Glarlster, and Bennett.

Basket ball players in the university are very much disappointed that the Athletic Association has refused to recognize basket ball as one of the official sports of the university. The members of the Quaker student teams have made a creditable record during the past two years, although all their games were played from home. The leaders in many other branches of sport requested, with the basket ball team, the official recognition of the game. The first game between the freshmen and sophomore basket ball teams was so successful that plans have been completed for a second game, which will be played on Tuesday, March 17. The sophomores won the first game, but the freshmen have been practicing hard for the next match, and as the sophomores only won by a margin of three goals, they have no clear assurance of victory. Should the freshmen win, a third game will be arranged to decide the tie.

The intercollegiate gun shoot will be held on the University of Pennsylvania's Gun Club grounds on May 2 or May 9. J. G. Lowrie is Captain of the Varsity team at Pennsylvania, and the first practice shoot was held last week. A number of match shoots are being arranged with local clubs.

Fordham's baseball candidate list was cut down yesterday from forty-five to eighteen by Coach Smith. Those who remain are Doscher, McLane, Mitchell, Keane, Robertson, Hartman, Oliver, and O'Brien of last year's team, and Daly, Curtin, King, Gonsalves, Feenish, Healy, E. Hartman, Plumbett, Essenter, and Smith of this year's candidates. Those dropped will try for positions on the freshman nine.

The Fordham College "prep" track team recently elected Lee Murray manager and Lawrence Zambrano Captain.

Girls in Basket Ball Game.

The Woodside High School girls defeated the Barnard freshmen basket ball team yesterday at Woodside by the score of 19 to 1. In passing around shooting and also around team work the Woodside players excelled the girls from this borough. During the contest the home five had twelve chances to score field goals, and nine of them were accepted. Madeline Boysen, who did three of these goals, also made a goal from the foul line did the best playing for Woodside.

NEW AMATEUR BILLIARD CLUB.

Advantages of the Organization Which Has Its Opening To-morrow Night.

The new billiard club organized and incorporated under the laws of this State will have its opening at 118-118 West Seventy-ninth Street to-morrow evening. The name of the club is The Amateur Billiard Club of New York. The officers of the club are:

President—William E. Gerrish; Vice President—David L. Bartlett; Secretary—Walter G. Douglas; Treasurer—Elbert Akin; Board of Governors—Franklyn Paddock, Howard Colby, Richard U. Simon, E. O. Fraser, James G. Batterson, Jr., John M. Forgan, William Gerhard, Duncan F. Squire, A. E. Hoyt, William W. Farlin, and Fred N. Drake.

The purposes of the club are set forth in the announcement circular as follows:

To provide a place where true lovers of billiards could enjoy the game under ideal conditions was the purpose of its organization, and it now offers to its members an environment which cannot be found in any room, public or private, in the United States.

Its twelve tables are so spaced that all interference between players on contiguous tables is avoided—a comfort which we believe will be heartily appreciated by those who have been accustomed to crowded clubrooms and billiard halls, and illuminated so that no shadows will be cast by the balls—tables that are perfect, balls that are true, cues that are straight and properly tipped, will all be the exception, but the rule. The novice, and likewise the advanced student, will not therefore be handicapped by inferior instruments of play, and can at any time receive competent personal instruction as well as derive benefit from watching the play of the expert members of the club.

That the ideal standard will be maintained is assured by the fact that the Governing Board is composed, almost entirely, of gentlemen who have figured in many amateur billiard contests, and who therefore know from experience what constitute ideal conditions.

Membership is obtained through election by the Board of Governors, and the accorded possession of a certificate of membership, costing $50, which is interest-bearing, non-assessable, and non-transferable, except to another member of the club to be duly recorded upon the books of the association.

There are no dues.

Further information will be cheerfully given by the Secretary of the club.

Billiards at New York A. C.

Only one of the two games scheduled was played last night at the New York Athletic Club, in the handicap straight-rail billiard tournament, which was begun a week ago. R. D. Radcliffe, Jr., who was to have played against the club's champion, Dr. Douglass, was unable to appear, but Dr. Douglass did not claim the game on forfeit, and it will be decided to-night. The game played was between the Class A men, J. V. B. Rapp and C. A. Kollstade, Jr. Rapp, playing 175 to Kollstade's 125, won by a narrow margin, the score being 175 to 122. The scores by innings follow:

Knapp	4	1	0	6	4	0	1	0	10	2	0
	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	4	1	2	0
Total, 175. Average, 17.5.											
Kollstade	2	3	0	2	0	1	5	2	0	1	1
	2	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	2	1	1
Total, 122. Average, 12.2.											

In addition, to the Douglass-Radcliffe game to-night there will be Class C contest between George K. MacLeod (75) and C. P. Ayres, (60.)

Amateur Handicap Billiards.

Fred Gray, playing 130, defeated Henry Beecher (100) by a score of 130 to 77 in last night's game of the Montauk Billiard Academy's handicap straight-rail billiard tournament. To-night T. C. Gardner (90) will meet C. Robinson, (75.)

HORSEMEN RULED OFF.

Stewards Took Action Against W. H. Fizer on Rule Relative to Drugged Horses.

NEW ORLEANS, March 10.—After the Lord Neville race yesterday the Stewards notified W. H. Fizer to appear before them to-day. The conference was held behind closed doors, and at its close it was announced that Fizer had been ruled off the turf for violation of the Western Jockey Club's rule relative to the use of drugs on horses. Nothing is known except by the Stewards, of the character of the evidence adduced.

Jockey Treanor was suspended for foul riding on March in the fourth race. Safe Guard has been sold to T. Licalsi and Arnold K. to E. Trotter, both at private sale. Handspinner and Tom Collins were the only winning favorites to-day. Weather showery; track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Mile. Handspinner, 104 pounds, (Fuller,) 3 to 2, won; Guess, 104 (Otis,) 12 to 1, second; Ringdove, 107, (Garson,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:50 3-5. Sea Queen, Way Cry, Emir, and Yellow Jacket also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile. Chorus Boy, 110 pounds, (Robertson,) 7 to 2, won; Sir Pitzhugh, 113, (Mulholland,) 15 to 1, second; Thuriea, 108, (Tesoman,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Henry of Navarre, Wunderlich, Luna Miner, Kalorama, Goldsmith, Gibbons, Lisdoon, and Judge Magee also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and a quarter; selling. The Way, 108 pounds, (Fuller,) 4 to 1, won; Irving Mayor, 100, (Munro,) 7 to 1, second; Salboa, 90, (W. Hicks,) 6 to 1, third. Time—2:19 2-5. Compass, Tammany Chief, Swordsman, and Georgia Gardner also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Jove, 100 pounds, (Shannon,) 12 to 5, won; Barkesimore, 96, (Davieson,) 8 to 1, second; Hoyt K., 106, (Powell,) 11 to 5, third. Time—1:38 1-5. Maurer, Farmer Jim, Flora Levy, Carpet Knight, Pageant, and Marco also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Tom Collins, 103 pounds, (Fuller,) 8 to 5, won; Mudlark, (Davieson,) 8 to 1, second; Velasquez, 104, (W. Hicks,) 12 to 1, third. Time—1:20 1-5. The Bronze Demon, Ermack, Zack Ford, Dougherty, and Burt Hows also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Denny Duffy, 118, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, won; Baby Ray, (Phillips,) 20 to 1, second; Luther, 118, (Thompson,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:51 3-5. Arotoma, Hucena, Busselton, The Bouncer, Merat, Rastus, and King Barleycorn also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Selling; one mile. Brown Vail, Miss Shanley, Nyx, and Utsey, 90 pounds each; Dougherty, 100; Anti-Trust and Zack Ford, 101 each; Marion Lynch, 104; Clonaver, 105; Limelight, 108; Peter Duryea, 111.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, seven furlongs. Orphanet, 93 pounds; Showman, 97; Operator, 98; Mrs. Frank Foster, 98; Debenture and Huntress, 102 each; Patents, 107; Hargis, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, five furlongs. Mollie T., 103 pounds; Ben Blanton and Redan, 104 each; Madame Dazie, 106; Whiskey King, 107; Bonzano, 111; Carl Kahler, 106; Censor, 111; Scorpio, 120.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap; mile and twenty yards. De Reszke, 94 pounds; Woodwink, Jessie Jarboe, and Ernest Parham, 95 each; Stratton II., 98; Huszah, 100; Best Chance, 104; Thane, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; mile. Frank M., 102 pounds; Mokete, 105; Tom Kinney, 104; Albert Lee, 106; Paul Crayton, 107; Choice and Russellton, 109; Moderator, 110; Foxgrey and Malster, 111 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and a sixteenth. Dinky Dunham, 90 pounds; Sandage, 98; Sue Johnson, 92; Dodie S., 97; Fay, the Fiddler, 98; Chanterelle and Banish, 100; Magnetic, 104; El Ray, 110; Benson Caldwell, 112.

Subscribers to Saratoga Special.

The Saratoga Racing Association has announced the names of several subscribers to the Saratoga Special, among whom are the following: J. Grant Lyman, L. Waterbury, P. H. McCarren, E. R. Bradley, John A. Drake, F. J. Dwyer, M. Murphy, John Sanford, J. E. Widener, August Belmont, W. B. Leeds, Sydney Paget, Julius Fleischmann, R. T. Wilson, Jr., David Gideon, F. E. Smathers, James R. Keene, John W. Scherr, S. S. Brown, and William C. Whitney.

In addition to McChesney, Hermis, and Advance Guard, the nominations for the Saratoga Handicap include Olympian, Gray Friar, Irish Lad, Col. Bill, Francesco, Hyphen, Masterman, Salvable, High Chancellor, Wyeth, Africander, Merry Acrobat, Memphis, Heno, Blues, Illidrim, Meltonian, Ranold, Waterboy, Sir Voorbeis, Rapidon, Herbert, Janeway, Rockwater, Goldsmith, Gunfire, Judith Campbell, Blackstock, Intruder, Mexican, and Dixieline.

Greatest Gains in Real Estate Advertising.

During January and February, 1903, THE NEW YORK TIMES led all other New York newspapers in gains of real estate advertising. Gain in Number of Real Estate Advertisements—THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 16,978 separate and distinct real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements during January and February, 1903, a gain of 4,667 separate and distinct announcements over January and February, 1902.

Gain in Lines of Real Estate Advertisements—17,760 agate lines of real estate, house, flat, and apartment announcements appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES during January and February, 1903, a gain over the corresponding period last year of 37,985 agate lines. Second morning newspaper gained 17,825 agate lines; third morning newspaper gained 5,937; fourth morning newspaper lost 4,188; fifth morning newspaper lost 6,987; sixth morning newspaper lost 10,000. To pays to advertise real estate, houses, flats, and apartments in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

NEW YACHT INVINCIBLE

That's What Skippers Miller and Rhodes Think of the Boat.

Crews for Constitution and Columbia Have Been Engaged—New Name for the Yacht.

Capt. "Lem" Miller, who will command the Columbia, and Capt. Hiles Rhodes, who will sail the Constitution in the trial races to select a defender of the America's Cup, were in the city on Monday, and happening to meet down town they exchanged views on the chances of their boats in the trial races. Capt. Rhodes, as usual, would say no more than that the Constitution would give a good account of herself, and Capt. Miller admitted that a defeat of Columbia by Constitution would not surprise him. Capt. Miller, however, has a habit of underrating his own chances. Last year, before he took the Navahoe across the water, he expressed himself as being of the opinion that the yawl would not cover herself with glory. Notwithstanding her pessimistic skipper, however, the Navahoe subsequently carried off thirteen first prizes.

For the same reason, perhaps, that Capt. Miller puts a low estimate on his chances against the Constitution, both skippers agreed that their combined chances would be small against the new wonder now building at Bristol. They have looked her over and were of the opinion that the design retains both Constitution's remarkable light-air ability and Columbia's stanch weather qualities, combined with a sail spread that will give the new yacht a driving power superior to anything yet built.

The Constitution is now fitting out at Bristol and the Columbia is still at City Island. The crews for both yachts have been assigned. The trial races for the selection of the defender will probably be the most interesting ever held, and from next month on Mr. Belmont will give up his whole time to the management of the Constitution, and Mr. Morgan will make arrangements that none of his other interests shall interfere with his duties as managing owner of the Columbia.

The report came yesterday afternoon from unofficial sources that the name of the new yacht now being built at Bristol to contest for the honor of defending the America's Cup would be named neither Republic nor Eagle, but Defiance. A member of the New York Yacht Club who keeps in close touch with its affairs said yesterday that no name had been yet selected, but that Republic and Defiance both were favored, with the chances in favor of the latter. The matter of naming the new boat is entirely in the hands of the syndicate which is building the boat, and whose members are E. H. Gary, Cornelius Vanderbilt, N. B. Leeds, William Rockefeller, C. A. Griscom, J. J. Hill, Henry Walters, and P. A. B. Widener.

City Island Yacht News.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., March 10.—The veteran racing schooner yacht Amerita, which was recently sold to Richard Mansfield, is undergoing the usual spring overhauling preparatory to commissioning at the Jacob yard. The yacht will be in command of Capt. John Bahrr.

The process of preparing the defender Columbia as a trial horse for the new cup yacht is rapidly progressing at the Hawkins yard.

The Columbia University coaching launch has been overhauled, launched, and put in commission at the Hansen yard.

Clinton H. Crane, the yacht designer, has designed a light sloop yacht for his personal use to enter the 21-foot raceabout class this season. The craft is now nearing completion at the Woods yard. Double planking is used, the inside white pine, while the outside below the water line is cedar and above mahogany, and the deck consisting of thin cedar. A long overhanging bow and stern are the marked differences from his other types, while in general form the influence of, to some extent the swift 40-footer Arrow of last season's production.

Seymour L. Husted's new cruising schooner the Crusader has been practically completed at the Jacob yard. A few minor details remain yet to be completed. March 20 is set for the date of launching, when the spars will be set and preparations made to immediately go into commission.

Challenger for Manhasset Bay Cup.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club will challenge to-day for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup on behalf of Henry L. Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell has just bought back the 30-footer Virginia II., formerly the Oiseau, and this boat will be named by the club as the challenger. The races will probably be sailed between June 20 and July 3, and will be the best two out of three. The course will be to windward and return and over an equilateral triangle and will be like that of the cup. This is the first challenge that the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club has received for the cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton Orders a Launch.

The Whitestone Hollow Spar and Boat Company of Whitestone Landing L. I., has received an order for a thirty-five foot by five feet six inch fast launch of torpedo bow and stern type for Sir Thomas J. Lipton. This launch will be equipped with a 30 horse power kerosene burning motor of an entirely new and improved type, and is to run 16 miles per hour. The Whitestone Company has also received a contract to build certain hollow spars for the topsails of Shamrock III.

SATURDAY'S ATHLETIC MEET.

Many Features Scheduled for the Games in Madison Square Garden.

The features of the big athletic carnival which will be held in Madison Square Garden on Saturday night, under the auspices of the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association, are many and varied. The new game of pushball will be played successfully for the first time between the Metropolitans and the Central Flyers of Yonkers.

The unique feature of the meeting promises to be the hurling match that President Conway has arranged between the Wolfe Tones and the Dalys. Hurling is strictly an outdoor game, and it is an exciting one, but for the first time in the history of the sport it will be played indoors, and a lively time is expected. The Young Irelands and the O'Connells will meet in an Irish football game.

The ten-mile championship of the Amateur Athletic Union has received over forty-five entries, and in the list can be found the names of all the leading distance runners of America. There is Alexander Grant, the present American five-mile champion; E. P. Carr of the Xavier Athletic Association, J. Joyce of the Pastime Athletic Club, A. C. Bowen, the crack distance runner of the University of Pennsylvania; H. A. Brawley of Boston, Frank Lynch of the Cambridgeport Gymnasium, Kennedy of the Stars, Todd of the Union Settlement, and many others who aspire to championship honors.

The ten-mile race will be the last of the track events. The intercollegiate team relay race will decide the college championship for the year at running two miles. The University of Pennsylvania has entered Smith, Orton, Klear, and Gill, the holders of the record for two miles, and Yale's team will consist of Jacobus, Hastings, Francheau, and Demming. Columbia, which gave Yale such a hard tussle, will enter its strongest team. Trainer Moakley has picked four of the best distance men from the cross country teams of Cornell and expects to furnish a surprise to Yale and Pennsylvania.

The colleges propose to make this a lively meeting, for the intercollegiate games this Spring, and Yale has entered its entire team, as have Pennsylvania and Columbia, as well as the College of the City of New York in the pole vault. Yale has six men entered, University of Pennsylvania has entered W. Beirds, the holder of the world's record for sole vaulting for distance, and Cornell has entered T. E. Phillips.

The PIANOLA and the Performer

THAT there exists a strong desire among the public for some means of producing music otherwise than playing it by hand admits of no doubt. The success of the PIANOLA proves that.

As a well-known musical critic said, the important point is not the amount of mechanical invention, but how much command the intervening mechanism gives the performer over the tone-producing part of the piano. The PIANOLA is an instrument for executing the finger-work part of piano playing, and is simply an amplification of the keys of the piano.

The PIANOLA always renders the technique of any composition correctly, and by means of levers the performer exercises complete control over expression. He is responsible for the individual conception of the music just as he would be in ordinary playing, and, being able to devote his whole attention to this, the result is equal musically to the performance of a great pianist.

The cost of the PIANOLA is $250. It may be purchased by moderate payments.

THE AEOLIAN CO. {AEOLIAN HALL, 362 5TH AVE.

ON LOCAL BOWLING ALLEYS.

Plumbing League Bowlers Win Three Games in Business Men's Championship.

In the opening game of the Business Men's Championship Bowling League last night the Plumbing and Steam Supply League bowlers won three games from the representatives of the Ben Franklin League. The scores follow:

BUSINESS MEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Cadieu's Monarch Palace Alleys.

PLUMBERS.				BEN FRANKLIN.			
Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Walsh	168	190	188	Campbell	140		
Riggs	164	179	211	Signor	142	154	150
Emory	168	210	155	Shuttlew'th	154	178	156
Cook	142	182	164	Cook	162	196	169
Diederich	190	191	210	Robinson	180	134	152
				Perkins		160	156
Total	830	902	958	Total	782	820	956

BANK CLERKS' LEAGUE.

Schwartz & Arp's Broadway Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—National Bank of Commerce—Durand, 148; Strong, 181; Blizard, 138; Roche, 129; Greer, 174. Total, 779.

Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 171; Stickney, 184; Flowman, 108; Fyfe, 140; Wright, 155. Total, 758.

SECOND GAME.—Hanover National Bank—Nelson, 102; Stickney, 182; Flowman, 130; Fyfe, 160; Wright, 154. Total, 687.

American Exchange National Bank—Fraser, 152; Lindsey, 178; Lee, 152; Alioth, 177; Purdon, 144. Total, 803.

THIRD GAME.—American Exchange National Bank—Fraser, 171; Lindsey, 124; Lee, 161; Alioth, 128; Purdon, 172. Total, 756.

National Bank of Commerce—Durand, 142; Strong, 202; Blizard, 142; Roche, 129; Greer, 155. Total, 800.

HARLEM NAVY LEAGUE.

Thum & Kahlsdorf's Harlem Alleys.

FIRST GAME.—Dauntless Rowing Club—Biddle, 143; Walters, 138; McKevitt, 180; Anderson, 101; Rogers, 191. Total, 848.

Harlem Yacht Club—Fincke, 153; Jones, 128; Christie, 128; Hyde, 189; Jarchow, 128. Total, 749.

SECOND GAME.—Harlem Yacht Club—Fincke, 113; Jones, 170; Christie, 190; Hyde, 199; Jarchow, 170. Total, 762.

Lone Star Boat Club—Dubion, 144; Tenhauer, 161; Silberstein, 169; Blatt, 152; Epstein, 140. Total, 839.

THIRD GAME.—Lone Star Boat Club—Dubion, 152; Tenhauer, 155; Silberstein, 178; Blatt, 128; Epstein, 169. Total, 842.

Dauntless Rowing Club—Biddle, 170; Walters, 120; McKevitt, 170; Anderson, 164; Rogers, 160. Total, 774.

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF LONG ISLAND.

Quadt's Palace Alleys, Brooklyn.

FIRST GAME.—Oxford Wheelmen—Finnigan, 181; Phillips, 132; Mains, 114; Robinson, 170; Vitt, 213. Total, 809.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Gordon, 138; Siegman, 150; Higgins, 156; Boice, 205; Doughty, 104. Total, 753.

SECOND GAME.—Oxford Wheelmen—Finnigan, 180; Phillips, 121; Mains, 150; Robinson, 138; Vitt, 138. Total, 727.

Bushwick Wheelmen—Markwell, 162; Van Pelt, 165; Schreiber, 185; Kunzer, 197; Landsman, 199. Total, 914.

THIRD GAME.—Bushwick Wheelmen—Markwell, 162; Van Pelt, 203; Schreiber, 165; Kunzer, 168; Landsman, 177. Total, 916.

Tamaqua Wheelmen—Gordon, 165; Siegman, 150; Mains, 163; Boice, 176; Vitt, 130. Total, 801.

FREE TOURNAMENT.

Amann & Trieas's New York Alleys.

Twentieth Century Bowling Club (Brooklyn)—C. Hohner, 172; M. Hohner, 160; Burton, 146; Downing, 152; Jeremia, 198. Total, 828.

Vanad Boat Club, (Brooklyn)—Washburn, 170; W. McCormick, 125; Norris, 160; F. McCormick, 160; T. McCormick, 167. Total, 800.

Cannon Bowling Club, (city)—Schermeister, 185; Newman, 130; Schmidt, 154; Eichman, 146; Crocoll, 156. Total, 705.

Manhattan Fresh Air Club, (city)—Kaufman, 115; Jordan, 157; W. Rehneman, 190; Nelson, 175; Rehneman, 167. Total, 804.

Glendale Bowling Club, (Long Island)—Zahler, 166; Cook, 162; Blanken, 197; Imhof, 137; Frey, 172. Total, 834.

Kreischer Bowling Club, (city)—Brisbane, 169; Addicks, 186; Thair, 164; Fewer, 168; Dent, 212. Total, 896.

A match series between Buckingham and Vesthele of Manhattan and Keenan and Smith of Brooklyn, was rolled last night, at Starr's alleys, the Manhattan team winning four of five games. The scores follow:

Name.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Buckingham	170	206	229	203	215
Voorheis	189	234	220	244	191
Total	367	470	466	447	406
Keenan	209	180	198	190	191
Smith	210	186	178	234	191
Total	419	366	372	354	382

BASEBALL SECRET SECURE.

Johnson Again Disappoints a Few Who Expected to Learn of American League's Grounds.

Those who expected to learn the location of the New York American League baseball grounds yesterday were again disappointed, as President Johnson stated that he was not yet prepared to make public the much-desired information. Legal technicalities delayed the actions of the organization's officials, who are anxious to have the whole matter adjusted as quickly as possible, but they expect to have everything to the merest details completed to-day or to-morrow.

The annual meeting of the American League was continued all day yesterday, two sessions being held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Ban Johnson, as President, and Charles W. Somers of Cleveland Vice President. Representatives of the Washington, St. Louis, Boston, and Chicago Clubs will make up the Board of Directors. It was stated that as soon as the details had been completed in the organization of the New York Club it would be incorporated under the laws of New York State.

WORCESTER WANTS REGATTA.

Lake Quinsigamond Oarsmen Will Come Here with Formal Request to N. A. A. O.

When the annual meeting of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen convenes in this city a week from next Saturday the representatives of the Lake Quinsigamond Association will make a strong bid to have this year's regatta held at Worcester, Mass. President F. H. Hinley of the Worcester Boat Club and other representative Worcester rowing chaps believe that the success which attended their efforts last year can be duplicated and exceeded if they are given another opportunity to hold the National regatta on Lake Quinsigamond.

At a meeting of the members of several boat clubs and social organizations held in Worcester a few days ago it was decided to send two local delegates to promote the interests of the Lake Association at the National conference. Subscriptions amounting to $500 were promised without solicitation by some of those present at the meeting, and there will be no trouble in obtaining sufficient funds to defray all the expenses in case the National executive body decides in favor of Worcester.

Forest King, at Long Odds, Won.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—Forest King was the medium of a "big killing" at the Oakland track to-day. He was played from 50 to 1 to 10 to 1 in the fifth race, at a mile and seventy yards, and won easily. The local ring was hit hard, and it is understood he was well supported in poolrooms throughout the country.

The weather was fine and the track good.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Rosenberg, J., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, general dry goods; 101 Broadway.

Cassidy, J. H., Syracuse, N. Y., millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Baird, D. & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery; 511 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Gladding, H. J., Company, Providence, R. I.; R. L. Dziewicki, notions and art goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Bond Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. A. Hengerer, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Geary, T. J. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks and suits; Hotel Cadillac.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. T. Elsner, millinery; P. Pass, laces; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Bibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. F. Briggs, shoes and rubbers; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Libby, J. R., Company, Portland, Me.; J. R. Libby, dress goods and silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Peck, George R., Dry Goods Company, Mason City, Ia.; Miss M. Savage, dressmaking department; Hotel Imperial, Seventeenth Street and Irving Place.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. B. Ihlen, supervisor; Mr. Weitzelhen, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street.

Connelly Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; R. P. Connelly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Scutter, Buchanan & Young, Scranton, Penn.; J. C. Scutter, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Grand Union Hotel.

MacWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Cohen, cloaks and suits; M. J. Dillon, notions and jewelry; 406 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Maxwell, R. B., & Co., Mansfield, Ohio; E. B. Proctor, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; St. Denis Hotel.

Furchgott, M., & Co., Charleston, S. C.; M. Furchgott, notions; 100 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Snellenburg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Snellenburg, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Schramm, J. A., Company, Burlington, Iowa; F. H. Schramm, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; F. B. Rathbun, dispatches, dress goods, linens, and notions; 253 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Albert.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; P. Snyder, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Coons, J. S., & Co., Milkesbarre, Penn.; M. F. Long, millinery; Miss A. Klein, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; R. Nordhoff, notions; E. A. Colgrave, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Hisenberg, notions and laces; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; C. E. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Filene, William, & Sons, Boston, Mass.; G. Tolman, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Pinkham, gloves; 460 Broome Street; Victoria Hotel.

Bisinger, W. H., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; W. H. Bisinger, corsets, gloves, and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. Power, laces; Victoria Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; H. C. Stevens, cottons and furnishing goods; 113 Worth Street.

Finch, Young & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; A. K. Watson, carpets, 51 Leonard Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. B. Powers, dress goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House. J. M. Bussell, dress goods and linings; T. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

Mutschler, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; N. P. Hopkins, silks, 42 Spring Street; Hotel Imperial.

Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. Hunter, domestics and muslin underwear, 51 Leonard Street.

Ferguson-McKinney, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. P. Gratiot, Jr., buttons, 43 Leonard Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Brandeis, boys' clothing, 465 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; W. F. Hedgcock, laces, ribbons, and trimmings; H. C. Massey, manufacturing department; Mrs. Walton, millinery, 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lumsden, E. E., & Co., Petersburg, Va.; E. E. Lumsden, hats; J. W. Scoggin, hats; Hotel Navarre.

Travis & Co., Salem, Ohio; L. A. Travis, millinery.

Gerfinkel & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; A. J. Garfinkel, dry goods, &c.; 676 Broadway.

Hall, J. D., Dry Goods Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. D. Hall, dry goods; Hotel Wellington.

Glasgow Brothers, Jackson, Mich.; E. T. McNaughton, dry goods.

Mann, S. T., & Son, Warsaw, N. Y.; Robert Mann, dry goods; Hotel Victoria.

Mann & Rochester, N. Y.; millinery; Jane Dent, millinery; 31 West Seventeenth Street.

Bergen, Vandervoort

RUSSIAN FRONTIER MENACED

Russian Activity in Persia Causes England Grave Concern.

Lord Kitchener Telegraphs ... ernment to Allow No Cu... of the Heavy Army Est...

LONDON Times—New York Times Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 11.—... mercial and political activ... ern Persia has given rise ... flections on the part of t... authorities with reference ... of the British Indian fro... excellent authority for sta... Lord Curzon and Gen. Kit... tremely anxious that the ... tion of the frontier be pu... oughly effective footing.

It is generally felt here ... patch of the decoration o... the Shah is a very feeble ... sia's very strenuous ef... predominant influence in ... felt in official circles t... action, which virtually ... flanking the British ... tier, may necessitate the occu... Baluchistan in force, and as a ... port it may become absolutely necessary to cut Russia off from the sea by occupying Southern Persia at the head of the Persian Gulf, which would produce a serious crisis.

It will be remembered that Premier Balfour, speaking recently in the House of Commons, said significantly that the requirements of the army were regulated by the military requirements of India. This statement was repeated a few days ago by Lord Selborne, and as a pendant to these remarks I hear from a good source that Lord Kitchener has telegraphed to the Government that no reduction in the heavy army estimates must be permitted in view of the grave situation in Persia.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

Sharp Debate in Parliament Over Government Plans—Increasing Fighting Strength.

LONDON, March ... House of Commons to-day, in ... of the Whole, commenced the ... the army estimates. Wyndham Brick Pegas by flatly announced that the Government intended to fight ... position to make the ... as well as ... of an efficient force, notwithstanding the attacks hitherto made on it ... sides of both Houses of Parliament.

The ... were ever increasing and that ... establishment would not be ... for ... colonies' frontiers ... the defense of the ... being called upon to defend ... which was always liable to ...

After a ... on an amendment to reduce ... ment) by 27,000 men the ... disposed of, ... returned.

NEW ... D'S BANK ACCOUNT.

How ... ed Wants the English Money Lenders.

... March 11.—The Times's correspondent at Wellington, N. Z., says that ... Seddon, speaking at Canterbury, ... that New Zealand had £9,000,000 on deposit in the banks, and if the English money lenders attempted to dictate the policy of the colony they would be taught the lesson that they had better leave New Zealand alone.

RENEWED BOXER ACTIVITY.

Summary Repressive Measures Resorted To in Chi-Li Province.

PEKING, March 10.—Yuan-Shi-Kai, the Governor of Chi-Li Province, having been informed that the Boxer organization was becoming active in the eastern part of the province, dispatched troops, who dispersed that members of the society, well armed, were drilling at night in a town a few miles east of Peking.

The ... were dispersed after a dozen of the ... several soldiers had been killed. ... Kai's orders ... all their heads displayed in public ... a proclamation imposing the ... as members and abettors of the ... tion.

... IN DALMATIA.

... Said to be Subsisting on Herbs and Wild Herbs.

... March 10.—The distress in Dalmatia ... severe that the people in parts of the province are reported to be subsisting ... bark of trees and on wild herbs. ... committee has been formed in Vienna ... fund for the relief of the sufferers. ... Croatian Archæological Society ... exasperating all the Dalmatian ... Slavs, where ... standing ... are expected, the immediate ... provide work for the famine-... inhabitants of the Commune of ...

... RECEIVES BRITISH FEES.

... Norfolk Wrongly Granted at the Vatican.

... March 10.—The Pope to-day received ... great solemnity the Duke of ... and a delegation of British Catholics ... presented the Pontiff with greetings. The Duke read a loyal address, which the Pope answered, expressing his appreciation. The Pontiff ... Duke, considering his late illness, ... said he felt quite himself again. ... saying was the most important ... the Duke of Norfolk's address. ... cannot forget the noble series of ... in which they were regulated ... of the Church of the King ... the world while strenuously ... independence of the Holy See ... Catholics throughout the world will ... to claim.

...CE'S FOREIGN POLICY.

... Delcasse Bombarded with Interpellations in the Chamber—To Repair Police Destruction.

... March 10.—The Chamber of Deputies ... voted its session to-day to the discussion of interpellations on the foreign policy of the Government, to which Minister ... Cassel will reply to-morrow. The first Deputy Lucien Millevoye, ... the debate with a review of the international ... of the past of thirty years past. He argued that ... armed peace of Europe originated ... great events—the ... of France ... Berlin.

... the establishment of a Latin ... between France, Italy, and Spain. ... the points which ... Minister Delcasse ... from the Magyar Chamber ... speaker blamed France for watching ... the massacre of the Armenians ... expressed the hope that she would not ... the mere attitude toward the ... question. Her diplomacy, he ... must do its duty, and must not fall ... been the glory of France ... great events—the ... of ... Berlin. ... Conservative Intransigeant ... to claim ...

... ESTIMATE.

... Debate in Parliament Over Government Plans—Increasing Fighting Strength.

... March 10.—The House of Commons to-day ... of the Whole, ... the army estimates. ... Brick Pegas by ... announced that the Government intended to fight ... position to make the ... as well as ... of an efficient force, notwithstanding the attacks hitherto made on it ... sides of both Houses of Parliament.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 11, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK.
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
Harlem Office.....130 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.37
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year.....2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year.....1.50

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PREDICTION.

Ex-President CLEVELAND expresses the opinion that the trust question will not be eliminated from the next Presidential canvass, and he is "entirely unable to see how that question can be wholly divorced from the tariff issue." These views are sustained by all the elements of logic and probability that are perceptible to the average understanding. Yet this is not the view of the Republican Party, this is not the view of the Republican Administration. Possibly some doubt may exist as to the part which the trusts may play in the next Presidential campaign. The fear that they might play a very great and mischievous part was the impelling motive of the attempts to restrain them made by Senator HOAR, Congressman LITTLEFIELD, and other authors of anti-trust bills which Congress willingly let die. If we may presume to speculate upon the motives of the Administration, the suggestion would be natural that at the time the President was prescribing remedies for the trust evil, including a Constitutional amendment, he was aware of the desirability of getting a bothersome issue disposed of before his party makes its next appeal to the people.

But as to the divorcement of the trust issue and the tariff issue the Republicans appear to have no doubt whatever. What Mr. CLEVELAND deems impossible they are determined to achieve. They will find a way or make it. The President has declared that in his judgment revision of the tariff is no way to curb the trusts, and that is the orthodox Republican view.

It is no wonder that to a statesman of Mr. CLEVELAND'S logical habit of mind and sound practical sense the Republican policy seems inconsistent. The Dingley tariff puts a bounty upon the formation of trusts and monopolistic combinations. It encourages monopoly, it invites whoever will to select any industrial field he may choose and to offer his products at "what the market will bear," sheltered from all foreign competition. The duties upon the many trust-made products are not merely prohibitory, but grotesque in their ad valorem altitude. Yet, while promoting the formation of trusts and encouraging their greedy propensities by tariff duties, the Republican Party spends half the short session of Congress in discussing the evils and public perils due to their existence, draws a multitude of bills to punish and restrain their sinful practices, actually enacts three measures aimed at them, and complacently awaits the opening of the Presidential campaign, innocently believing that the trust question has been disposed of and that nobody will have the hardihood to raise the tariff issue.

This is very much as if the Captain of an ocean liner should order the engineer to go ahead at full speed with reversed engines. The Republican Party imparts a headlong momentum to the trusts, and then seeks to check their speed by legislation. The publicity requirement of the act creating the new Department of Commerce and Labor, the act providing for expedition in proceedings under the Sherman anti-trust law, and the Elkins act forbidding the giving or receiving of secret rebates constitute the measure of Republican remedies for trust evils. A reasonable revision of the tariff, or a simple enactment putting trust-made products on the free list, would really and effectually have put a stop to the extortions of monopoly. That was no part of the Republican programme, nor is any real interference with the trusts any part of that programme. This appears from the treatment accorded to the bills of Senator HOAR and Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It is further proved by the refusal of Congress to approve Attorney General KNOX'S tentative suggestion that trust-made commodities should be made contraband by an act regulating inter-State commerce.

It passes comprehension how any voter with a drop of Democratic blood in his veins can approve a public policy which embraces on the one hand the Dingley tariff, giving all sorts of aid and encouragement to the trusts, and on the other hand favors Federal laws excluding their products from inter-State commerce, and confidently predicts that such laws would be pronounced constitutional by the Supreme Court. To a strict constructionist—and the Democratic Party is the party of strict construction—the decision of the Supreme Court in the lottery cases seems to extend unduly and indefensibly the Federal authority over business carried on in the States. Chief Justice FULLER could find no constitutional justification for the position taken by the majority of the court. But that decision dealt only with lottery tickets—guilty goods. Those who believe that the court, bound by the "logic" of this decision, would certainly affirm the constitutionality of a Federal anti-trust statute making innocent goods contraband, indicate that in save in respect to their origin in the factories of a trust, must have failed utterly to have observed in what direction we are drifting. When Congress asks the Supreme Court to wrench the Constitution from its foundations in order that industrial combinations directly encouraged and favored by tariff laws may be checked without any interference with the tariff, when the integrity of the Constitution is subordinated to the continuance of the Republican policy of outrageous tariff duties levied for the benefit of interests that have long provided its campaign funds, it would indeed appear that nothing but a stolid opposition of the facts is necessary to make this the great, the controlling issue of the Presidential campaign.

RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

The statement by Lord CRANBORNE in the House of Commons that the prospect was flattering for an amicable understanding with Russia as to Persia and other regions in which both that country and Great Britain have interests is more definite than any that the present Government has heretofore made. It is not received by the British press with much confidence. The more the pity, for unquestionably such an understanding would be of the greatest value to both countries and to the world, and it ought not to be impracticable.

All that Great Britain has to fear in the success of Russian plans in Persia or in the Orient is the exclusion of her commerce by unfriendly legislation or administration. Of direct political interests Great Britain has few that could not be protected amply, if faith could be attached to the undertakings which Russia should assume. The possible conflict in India is extremely remote, and danger from Russia in that region would be averted if a friendly arrangement gave Russia a free rein in other quarters for what she considers her legitimate aspirations. It is, of course, an open question whether the Russian pledges could be relied on, and there are many British statesmen and writers who think that they could not be. But that assumption presents the alternative of combating the advance of Russia by force, which no British Government for the last quarter of a century has really contemplated. While there has been a good deal of opposition to Russia in small ways, a "policy of pin-pricks," there has been no explicit formulation of the limits of Russian expansion beyond which Great Britain would interpose seriously with the direct threat of war.

It is an unfortunate and a costly policy for Great Britain, as well as for Russia, and one which really great statesmanship would terminate. Russia seeks and has for two generations sought an outlet to the open sea. It is not an unnatural aim, and it would be far better if Great Britain should acquiesce and even co-operate in its attainment, if thereby she could gain the friendship of Russia, than it can be for her to continue in the present irritating manner. And the result would be all the more desirable since it would involve a better relation with France as the ally of Russia, and in addition a safeguard against possible German aggression. Since Russia and France are already closely bound to each other, since there is much more reason for antagonism between them and Germany than between them and Great Britain, and since Germany is the only nation in Europe now that is seriously prejudiced against Great Britain, it would seem that Great Britain had much to gain and nothing to lose by a friendly entente with Russia.

COUNTING THE NEGRO VOTE.

It is not a pleasant story that our Washington dispatches yesterday contained as to the efforts making by the various aspirants for the Republican nomination for the Presidency to gain the support of the negroes. As we have frequently pointed out, in the South this game is necessarily a hunt for delegates only. But in this hunt, the negro politicians of the North may have a good deal of influence. If they can organize the voters of their race, and if they can secure an efficient leadership, it is by no means impossible that they can control the balance of power in the National election. It is true that the conditions to be fulfilled are not easy, but they may conceivably be complied with, and the threat of a bolt that would determine the election may be very effective.

It has been so long the custom of the negroes to vote almost solidly for the Republican candidates that their strength in numbers has not generally been understood. We give below a little table of seven States which cast their Electoral votes for McKINLEY in 1900, with the Republican majority and the number of negroes of voting age in each, and the Electoral vote:

States.	Republican Majority.	Negroes.	Elec. Vote.
Delaware	3,291	3,974	3
Indiana	21,476	29,189	15
Kansas	23,884	14,096	10
Maryland	13,941	89,409	8
New Jersey	20,209	21,474	10
Ohio	29,989	21,295	23
West Virginia	21,062	14,789	6
			75

Now, McKINLEY'S majority in the Electoral College was only 137, and a change of 69 votes would have been fatal to him. If, as is not at all improbable, at the next election the Republican candidate should not be as strong relatively to the Democratic candidate, it will be seen that there are enough negro voters in the six States to put the election in appreciable danger. In every one of these States except Ohio and New Jersey the number of negroes is more than half the majority. In Ohio it is very nearly one-half, and in New Jersey the majority would only have to be cut down one-fourth, by 14,000, to make the negroes more than one-half. With a reduced Republican vote and an increased Democratic vote, the negro leaders can make a claim to the possession of power which politicians can not and will not ignore.

We are quite aware that the negroes do not necessarily cast their full vote. The total vote cast at the last election for President was only about two-thirds the number of the population of voting age, but it was considerably less in proportion than the popular vote of 1896. A glance at the table will show that if two-thirds only of the negroes voted they would still be more than one-half the Republican majority in the States of Delaware, Indiana, Maryland, and West Virginia, and nearly one-half in Kansas. We make no comment on the probable effect on the character of the campaign from the organization of the negro vote. We simply call attention to the fact that the power of their leaders is sufficient to make the assumption of pure justice as the sole motive of the candidates who are dealing with them extremely hazardous.

THE SUB-TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. PLIMLEY is to be congratulated. The office of Assistant Treasurer of the United States is one of dignity and consequence. The Assistant Treasurer who is in charge of the Sub-Treasury Building in this city not only has in his custody a great deal of money, but he is a pretty conspicuous Federal officer. Undying gratitude to President ROOSEVELT, perhaps not wholly unmixed with surprise at his very great good fortune, must be one of the chief emotions of Mr. PLIMLEY at this moment. Mr. PLIMLEY has been steadfast in his devotion to the Republican Party, and astonishingly successful in getting appointed to desirable offices within its gift. He was for almost a generation in the New York Post Office, ultimately rising to a good place in the money order division. He lost that place when Mr. DAYTON became Postmaster. Mayor STRONG made Mr. PLIMLEY Commissioner of Jurors. He has of late held a deputy clerkship in the Board of Elections at $2,500 a year. As Assistant Treasurer he will get $8,000, but he will have to find sureties for one of the very largest bonds required of any financial officer in this country.

Mr. PLIMLEY is very well spoken of by those who know him, and we understand that he has been industrious and faithful in the inconspicuous labors of the many offices he has filled. Whether his training has fitted him for the high duties he now assumes we are not informed. Doubts have been expressed upon that point. He may have studied late at night. The Sub-Treasury is a member of the New York Clearing House. Its head should be a man of the experience and quality of the distinguished bankers who direct the policy and management of the Clearing House. He ought to be a man who could discuss with them the relations of the Treasury to the banks and the money market—the laws of the country make that relation somewhat intimate—and he should have the understanding, judgment, and perspicacity to impart to his chief, the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, a clear knowledge of conditions at this money centre. Those conditions are frequently of very great interest to the Secretary. It would gratify the leading men of the financial community to know that Mr. PLIMLEY possesses these qualifications. His possession of them would also explain his appointment by President ROOSEVELT.

TENEMENT HOUSE LAW AMENDMENTS.

We have already had occasion to recognize that equity of mind in Mr. DE FOREST which makes it so very fortunate for the city that he should serve it in the capacity of first administrator of the tenement house law. That law aimed at the correction of abuses which had grown up since New York was a village, and of which many of the practitioners and beneficiaries had come honestly to convince themselves, not in spite of argument, but in the absence of argument, that these abuses were absolutely necessary to the transaction of what they called "business." A reformatory "crank" in the place of Tenement House Commissioner would have had no effect upon these people. Worse even than that would have been the incumbency of a purely perfunctory official, assuming him to be honest, who would have stood on the letter of the new law.

After "turning down" a great number of amendments to the new law which were in effect denials of the necessity of any new law, Mr. DE FOREST has now introduced a bill of his own at Albany. Of course this bill is founded upon his experience, which is wider and more complete and more impartial than that of any other expert student of the practical workings of the law as it was originally passed. It would not be interesting nor even comprehensible to the "general reader" to analyze the provisions of this measure. The essential changes are shown in our news columns. But we may say that they go quite as far in concessions to the methods and usages of men who have invested or built under the old law as in the judgment of an expert of the highest class and of the most impartial mind they can go, without nullifying the existing law, and in effect "giving away" the whole case of tenement house reform. Especially do they show this conciliatory disposition regarding those modes of building which are prevalent in the Borough of Brooklyn, and the interference with which by the new law constitutes the principal grievance of the owners and builders of tenement houses in that borough.

What it is desirable to impress upon all concerned is that these officially proposed amendments are not in any sense or degree a basis for compromise or "dicker." They are, in fact, an "irreducible minimum," the very utmost that the advocates of tenement house reform, as represented by Mr. DE FOREST, think they can afford to concede without giving away their whole case, which is the case of tenement house reform. There are even one or two concessions in the bill, we understand, which the men who stand by the reform think it doubtful whether they ought, even for the sake of peace, to offer. But at all events it is to be hoped that the opponents of tenement house reform will understand that this bill is absolutely the last word of its supporters.

IT IS ART'S TURN.

Our public schools are paying more attention than ever before to instruction in elementary art. At international exhibitions our artists are taking medals. In most large cities art schools and societies, art galleries and museums, are in process of foundation where none existed of late, and in the chief cities new organizations are rising beside the old. Is it not time that art should be recognized as a live force and one of value to that education of the public which is recognized by the municipality?

The usefulness of libraries, museums of art, collections of specimens of natural history, and that of living animals and plants are cheerfully accepted. Here in New York all these have had support from the city. The Metropolitan and the Museum of Natural History started from private initiative and obtained sites and magnificent buildings from the City Government. Zoology and botany are assisted. The Public Library is given a big slice of one of the most important breathing spaces between Central Park and the Battery. But we have yet to see an enlightened appreciation of the needs of the artists, such as may be observed in any one of the principal cities of Europe. Ancient towns of India receive State or municipal aid in establishing art schools and encouraging the artisan; but the largest borough of the largest city in the Union has left to the last a care which should have been placed first on the list, because it affects directly the development of the fine arts and the industrial as well.

While our expatriated workers at the fine and industrial arts are taking advantage of the schools and State-assisted exhibitions of foreign lands, we do nothing to help the artists who have been struggling in one way or another to perfect themselves through their own resources.

In Manhattan, where of all places in the Union aid is most required, art is the Oliver Twist of Bumbledom, and her claim for consideration falls dead on parochial ears.

Yet by their own pluck and grit the local organizations which compose the Fine Arts Federation are at last in a position to carry out a splendid scheme of public education, if the city will do by them what it has done for other organizations of citizens whose work is not so far-reaching and beneficial to the community. The Federation only asks to be treated as well. It asks for a site where a building can be erected which will house the offices of its component societies and provide galleries adequate to such exhibitions as the metropolis requires. In place of the scattered small exhibitions there would be several annual shows, which would be even more attractive and instructive than such combinations of architecture, sculpture, and flowers as the Sculpture Society has managed to offer from time to time in a tentative way. The two Salons of France, the Royal Academy of London, the great exhibitions of Berlin and Munich can be cast in the shade if as much municipal assistance is given the Fine Arts Federation as the city extends to other departments of public education.

The Fine Arts Federation is not without means, large means, and it can carry on such a scheme as suggested in a way that will do honor to the country. But it cannot afford the sums required to purchase a site and erect a building, any more than could the Metropolitan Museum and the Museum of Natural History. Its possibilities for usefulness have far outgrown the quarters in West Fifty-seventh Street, where its art school is overcrowded and its galleries are no longer adequate to meet the requirements of the day. Generous givers have contributed something, but the case is too pressing to wait longer for a possible donor on a large scale like ROGERS, who suddenly placed the Metropolitan in an enviable position through one princely bequest. The city should listen to the plea of the Federation and grant a site at once.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—A writer who does not need to sign his work to reveal his identity contributes to Harper's Weekly an appreciation—it cannot be called a review—of FRANK NORRIS'S last book, in the course of which appears a curious suggestion. It is that the manifest inferiority of "The Pit" to "The Octopus" is due, not, as harsher critics have proclaimed, to the fact that in the one case the author was dealing with material acquired in the ordinary course of personal experience, while in the other there had been a deliberate acquisition for contemplated literary use, but to a sub-conscious premonition of approaching death. The theory is thus expressed: "One easy fancy in it ('The Pit') the faltering of the hand unconsciously prophetic of fate, the impotence of him who fights with numbered days; for as LOWELL said of KEATS, 'As we turn the leaves, they seem to warm and thrill—our fingers with the touch of his warm waves and the flutter of his morbid nervousness.' This is a kindly fancy and a pretty one, but it is a fancy that will appeal more to poets than to doctors. Norris died of appendicitis, a disease that rarely gives its victims warning long enough to hurry through a task like the writing of a many-paged novel, and carries them off with no slow failing of the mental powers. The faults of "The Pit" are not those of haste, and there is no particular reason for supposing that with more time at his disposal the author would have even tried to remedy them—no more reason than there is for supposing that he had learned, or ever would learn, to recognize their existence. His ambition, unfortunately, was to something that he thought of more importance than the production of well-written stories, and therefore he would have made no progress—as a novelist—if he had lived a hundred years.

—Most of the points of difference between the London and the New York police forces noted by Capt. PIPER are of small consequence or significance—mere variance of custom due to variance of conditions. Of real importance, however, was his discovery that "esprit de corps," among the London policemen, takes the form of driving unworthy men out of the force by reporting all observed transgressions and so making their punishment swift and easy. That, in this city, would be called treason and betrayal, and the man in the ranks who was guilty of it would be subjected to a persecution that would destroy his peace of mind if it did not actually endanger his life. Everybody who has paid any attention to our police trials knows the sort of testimony that any policeman can secure from as many of his fellows as can by any pretense claim an acquaintance with the circumstances of his case. The theory here is that the men must stand by each other, as against their superior officers and the public, and, according to common report, perjury is considered a small matter if there is need of it to save a member of the force from the consequences of acts not deemed injurious to the force itself. In New York the effort is to cover up crookedness; in London, according to Capt. PIPER, it is to expel the crooked man from the police service. Of course the first system is utterly wrong, the second absolutely right, and in the substitution of the second for the first lies, perhaps, the long-sought solution of our police troubles. Tale-bearing is one thing, the revelation of dishonesty, corruption, or neglect of duty is quite another, and the confounding of the two is the source of many of the evils from which we have suffered time out of mind.

—One does not have to be a Prohibitionist, a total abstainer, or even particularly interested in the war against Rum to receive with a feeling of satisfaction the news that the sale of intoxicants in the Capitol at Washington has ceased, and that the chance of its resumption there is almost too small for measurement. Scandals due to overindulgence in liquors by Senators and Representatives, once much more than common enough, have been rare of late years, and would doubtless disappear entirely before long, even if the House bar were continued, but the maintenance of such an institution accorded ill with the dignity of the place, pleased nobody with a sense of the proprieties at all delicate, and gave most serious offense to a very large number of people whose opinions deserve respect. There is no necessity for a bar in the Capitol, and its presence there was out of harmony with the business that is, or is supposed to be, done there. The way in which the reform has been brought about—as a humorous punishment by the Senate of the hypocrisy of the House—is not in itself very satisfactory, but, with the reform accomplished, the method is of no great importance. For any recurrence of the old troubles the full responsibility will be easy to fix—and no double meaning in "full," either. It is not the disappearance of the bar that will make for temperance, but the general adoption of better and safer habits that rendered the abolition of the bar so easy as to be a sort of legislative practical joke. Nobody will mourn the loss—very deeply—and a good many thousands will rejoice over it.

—Prince HENRY of Prussia tells the automobilists that their unpopularity is due in part to envy of their expensive joys and in part to their own lack of consideration for the safety and convenience of less fortunate users of the public highways. Prince HENRY gave the impression, while over here, of being a man who knew more than a thing or two, and it is easy to assume that his explanation is accurate—for Prussia. But how about this country, where automobilists are also the objects of no little unpopularity? We are all aware that the manners of many of them are something less than perfect, and all of our ill-will against them has commonly been ascribed to that fact, but if the Prince thinks that envy has something to do with the state of feeling which exists in Prussia, it is at least worth while to ask whether it may not be of some influence here. Almost everybody yearns to own an automobile, and comparatively few can do more than hope—not too confidently—that in the future they too may have a chance to rush along the highway in a private locomotive. It may be, therefore, that much of our indignation when we see others do it is a mingled emotion.

Overworked Cab Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Following up the thought expressed in to-day's TIMES by "Veritas" regarding the animals in New York, I would ask if there is nothing that can be done for our tired, overtaxed hansom horses. Almost all of these animals are unable to weigh, and condition to the very heavy work required of them. Yesterday I saw two overdriven creatures so ill-cared for that their ribs could be counted easily, and these were only a little worse off than many others who find their hansom a cruel load to drag. Let these poor hansom horses have more supervision and attention. More bold humane officers and less magnificence of building should be our demand. JUSTICE.

New York, March 5, 1903.

NUGGETS.

'Twas Loud.

Hurleigh—How did you ever happen to pick out such a suit of clothes?

Burleigh—Oh, I just went it blind.

Hurleigh—And deaf?—Judge.

Prunes.

Aunt Elviry—Yes, Pa is aout in the orchard prunin' some o' the trees.

City Boarder—Do you really raise your own prunes? My, how lovely!—Chicago News.

The Rhymester and the Poet.

Ascum—Well, then, what is the difference between a rhymester and a poet?

Newitt—Usually a poet is one who calls himself a rhymester, and a rhymester is one who calls himself a poet.—Philadelphia Press.

Lovely Character.

Burton—What sort of a man is Bjohnson, anyway?

Barton—Well, Bjohnson is the sort of man who, if he should come to your house on a visit and see that your parlor clock was slow, would calmly compare it with his watch and set it exactly right.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

THE LEISURE CLASSES.

From The Washington Star.

There was a little beggar maid
Who wed a king long, long ago;
Of course the taste that he displayed
Was criticised by folk who know
Just what formalities and things
Are due to beggar maids and kings.

But straight the monarch made reply:
"There is small difference, as I live,
Between our stations! She and I
Subsist on what the people give.
We do not toil with strength or skill,
And, pleasing Heaven, never will."

BRYAN HITS AT CLEVELAND

Glad He Helped Drive ex-President from Democratic Party.

Nebraskan Before Michigan State Convention Says He Has Not Changed His Political Views, and Is Hopeful.

DETROIT, Mich., March 10.—William J. Bryan of Nebraska this morning addressed the State Democratic Convention in Light Guard Armory. Stanley E. Parkhill, the temporary Chairman, in the course of the remarks he made before presenting Mr. Bryan to the convention, said:

"Nineteen hundred years ago the greatest champion of human rights that the world has ever known was taken into a lofty place and offered all the kingdoms of the world if he would worship at the feet of his tempter. To-day a rejuvenated Democracy is being offered power and glory if it will fall down and worship the golden calf that is the god of Wall Street, but I trust that this modern champion of the people's rights will reply to the strong men of the East, who, like the tempter of old, have brains and power, but whose souls are spelled with the mark of the dollar, as did the great leader of men: 'Get thee behind me Satan.'

"Principles do not change. What was right yesterday, last month, last year, ten years ago, is right to-day, and will be right forever."

Mr. Bryan, in his address, said:

"No Democrat has reason to be despondent. We must not work on the principle of expediency. We must be sure we are building on the right ground. There never was a time when there was a greater need for the application of Democratic principles than to-day. Down East, in Delaware, I learned more about some other things than about future candidates for the Presidency. I found that many Republicans were fighting against a man named Addicks. I found that in some places three-quarters of the voters had received money for their votes. But I could not draw the line between Addicks who wanted to buy a Senatorship with his own money and run it for his own interests and other men who buy office for a corporation and run it for the interests of the incorporation.

"What, my friends, do you say of men who buy Senatorships with the money of corporations and go to Congress as slaves of the corporations? The Senate would not even take up for consideration the House bill for the control of trusts. These men are worse than Addicks. If you wanted anything from the Delaware man you would talk to Addicks, but in these other cases you would have to go to the masters of the office holder. I can't draw a distinction between the men who sell their votes for $5 and the one who makes a million trading in party politics.

"I remember a case where J. P. Morgan made millions on a matter of Republican policy. All the difference between Addicks and the trust is that he confessed openly to what the others do secretly.

"I have been accused of preventing harmony. No man wants harmony more than I do, and no one has suffered more for lack of it than I have. But you can't keep in one organization men who want to cut each other's throats. They accuse me of saying hard things about Cleveland. I never said anything about him so hard as did President McKinley, who said: 'Cleveland is trying to make money the master and things else the servant.'

"I am not ashamed of any humble part I may have had in driving out of the Democratic Party a man who tried to make money the master and anything else the servant. I want him in some other party than ours. I would be glad to help organize one for his exclusive use."

The regular work of the convention consisted in the nomination of a State ticket and the adoption of a platform. The convention nominated Judge Loren Wade of Mendon for Supreme Court Justice, to succeed Judge Frank A. Hooker. For Regents of the State University, Wellington R. Burt of Saginaw and Willis J. Abbot of Battle Creek were nominated.

The resolutions adopted merely bespeak the support of "thoughtful citizens for those principles of Government which find expression through the National platform of the party." This is the only reference made to National platforms.

The initiative and referendum is demanded and the recent coal strike is taken as an indication of the necessity for the municipal ownership of public utilities.

No mention was made in the convention of Democratic Presidential possibilities.

CITY COLLEGE'S BUILDINGS.

Ground for Them Broken Amid Cheers of One Thousand Students and the Music of a Band.

Amid the shouting of 1,000 students and the music of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum Band at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, loosened the first earth and Acting President Compton removed the first soil for the foundations of the new buildings of the College of the City of New York, to be erected on the site bounded by St. Nicholas and Convent Avenues, between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fortieth Streets.

Mr. Lauterbach opened the informal ceremonies. He said that the college would be universal in every sense of the word and promised that the city having done its share by granting the appropriation, the new buildings would testify that the Trustees had done theirs. Everett P. Wheeler, representing the Associate Alumni, paid a tribute to the fruitful work of the Board of Trustees. Alfred G. Compton, acting head of the college, then spoke, after which the ground was broken. A great scramble for bits of the overturned earth ensued, and the pick used by Mr. Lauterbach was stolen, even in Italy as it is.

Five buildings on an attractively laid out campus will be reared on the bluff. Of these the main college building, equipped for the use of the collegiate department, will be by far the largest and will contain, besides all the departments except the chemical and mechanical, a library, an astronomical observatory, and an ornate assembly hall seating 2,500. A sub-freshman building for the preparatory department will be built on the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Convent Avenue. A large and perfectly appointed gymnasium will be placed to the rear of the main building. The remaining buildings will be the chemical laboratory, combining many new ideas with the best features of existing laboratories in other colleges, and a mechanical arts building which will contain workrooms for metal and woodworking instruction.

The foundations of all five buildings will be begun simultaneously, utilizing the $800,000 appropriated last June. To complete the structures the Trustees have requested $2,500,000 from the Board of Estimate. The entire set will be ready for occupancy within twelve months, so that the class entering in September, 1904, will not attend in the present structures, which have housed the college for over half a century.

KING AND FULLER ART SALE.

One Hundred and Ninety-five Objects Bring a Total of $10,552.

The sale of the literary and art property collected by the late Clarence King and William H. Fuller was begun at the American Art Galleries, 6 East Twenty-third Street, yesterday. One hundred and ninety-five objects brought a total of $10,552. The galleries were well filled with bidders.

The highest price of the day was $1,025, the bidder being "Stanley," who is supposed to represent sometimes at the auctions of objects of art J. Pierpont Morgan and at other times Senator Clark. The idea yesterday was that he was bidding for Mr. Morgan. His successful bid was for a large bas relief made of two pieces of walnut, carved in high relief, coated with gesso, gilded and painted. It is of Spanish origin, dates from the sixteenth century, and is a representation of the adoration of the shepherds. Every point of the panel, with the exception of the flesh and hair of the figures, is covered with burnished gold leaf and elaborately painted with Renaissance ornamentation.

William M. Laffan paid the second highest price, bidding in at $800 a pair of imbe-

BRYAN ART SHOWS.

[illegible] English Landscapes by Roth
[illegible] Pictures of Roth in Bronze
[illegible] Charming American
[illegible] Corals by G. Roll.

[illegible] of Albert Groll are used at the regular exhibitions, but such as to proclaim themselves in very loud voice, being for the most part pictures of moderate extent, [illegible] in quiet and tender tones, [illegible] afternoon than not, which [illegible] soft oaten pipe that suffers [illegible] and Daubigny, gentle and [illegible] that belong to the hour [illegible] when and the moon begins [illegible] with color. One appreciates [illegible] better after seeing a dose [illegible] his pastorals together; this [illegible] for the next ten days if you [illegible] 426 Fifth Avenue, above Thirty-eighth Street, and devote half an hour to them.

They are unpretending, shy landscapes, which take their place in the succession from the [illegible] French landscapists, from Wyant and Fuller and along with other Americans of a later generation. Who are still at work such as Tryon and Ochtman. A certain kinship exists between them and pictures by modern Hollanders. Mauve and Israels, for example; but they have no relation with German or British modern, either. It appears that Mr. Groll has not [illegible] Munich. Sometimes the impression made upon him by Corot goes a little too far, as in "The Evening Hour," where unconsciously he has reflected a favorite composition of Corot's. Another picture which recalls the master, but has more spirit and less the word, is "Moonlight on the Meadows," a very beautiful nocturne, with three silver birches to the right of centre and the full moon white among the upper clouds.

Pictures in which [illegible] freed himself from precedent and [illegible] are conspicuously [illegible] "The End of the [illegible] flat country with sheep, a [illegible] pink-shot sky, [illegible] of Sandy Hook," with a fine [illegible] and "Autumn," a sunny [illegible] and [illegible] and mass of ruddy [illegible] on the right. A picture, perhaps [illegible] that the public will care for [illegible] harmony in Green Grays." Very [illegible] a little slight sketch, with [illegible] rude landing pier and the [illegible] of a sloop shining white [illegible] are landscapes [illegible] and "Glimpse of [illegible] These are pictures of moods, [illegible] pensive moods, that win those who love nature.

Small Bronzes by Roth.

Eight small bronzes by [illegible] Roth dot the inner [illegible] series, where these [illegible] are so small that [illegible] judgment they have been firmly [illegible] perches on the wall [illegible] books in mediæval [illegible] moment of profound [illegible] collector should slip one [illegible] forget to bring it back. [illegible] well known, vie with Ger[illegible] their forgetfulness. And [illegible] little elephants and donkeys [illegible] tempting morsels to the [illegible] so admirably modeled, so [illegible] at the Sculpture Society's [illegible] at the Arts Club, but it does [illegible] is the trick elephant, wearing [illegible] Hindu driver perches like a [illegible] bread bend. More rollicking [illegible] elephants balanced, one on [illegible] one on the head legs, on [illegible] tub while the cowering [illegible] ring when he shows off the far-famed wisdom of the Elephant. The lucky pig is the one which has found a stake to [illegible] against; the unlucky is the pig straining at the rope that gripe its hind leg. These little bits of bronze realism are excellent [illegible] and [illegible] made upon him by Corot goes a little too far, as in "The Evening Hour," where unconsciously he has reflected a favorite composition of Corot's. Another picture which recalls the master, but has more spirit and less the word, is "Moonlight on the Meadows," a very beautiful nocturne, with three silver birches to the right of centre and the full moon white among the upper clouds.

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Karl Hoffner's Landscapes.

Very large and very small canvases are seen at the Noe Galleries among the [illegible] of paintings by Prof. Karl Hoffner, Dresden. We have had some of his [illegible] landscapes over here in the Schaus, [illegible] Oehme, and other galleries, [illegible] first time have had the [illegible] compare a number at once. [illegible] life is reflected in the [illegible] are represented here, a little [illegible] ling, Chiem See "recalling [illegible] Central Bavaria, "Near N[illegible] set on the Norfolk Broads," [illegible] water on the Thames," sugg[illegible] stay in England, where he [illegible] and recognition, and the ma[illegible] from Italy his trips southward [illegible] himself in a different atmosphere [illegible] many German artists besides [illegible] Arnold Böcklin. Here are pic[illegible] Boulogne and Haarlem to [illegible] propensity to travel.

Nevertheless he remains a Ba[illegible] pictures resembling in compos[illegible] men as Millet, the Hungarian [illegible] Munkacsy, and Lerolle. Hoffner [illegible] and Antonet as to perspective [illegible] compositions there is much that is [illegible] ical, one might even say mannered [illegible] not to an extent likely to prove d[illegible] able. It is evident that he move[illegible] easily in landscapes that give one t[illegible] cloudy vista, as the "Autumn" [illegible] he finds a spell even in Italy as [illegible] Passing Storm, Viareggio." One la[illegible] ture, with magnificent storm-tossed [illegible] impresses itself as the most succ[illegible] this kind. "Group of Trees, Via [illegible] perhaps the best of all the [illegible] pictures, with simple compositions, the [illegible] ing the centre and being [illegible] road, and for its attempt to introd[illegible] ing color in a natural way. Yet [illegible] prize. This is accomplished by [illegible] moment when the sunset has [illegible] tops of the pines, which stand be[illegible] afire with storm clouds. Ano[illegible] piece is "An Alley of Trees," [illegible] of the Silver Class from Bavari[illegible] besides painting in Dresden.

CREW FOR POLAR TRIP S[illegible]

Men of the Ziegler Expedition Join Their Ship.

When the Kaiser Wilhelm der Gr[illegible] sail yesterday she carried Capt. [illegible] Coffin, First Officer John Havens, [illegible] sixteen seamen who will comprise [illegible] of the America, now at Tromsoe, [illegible] which is to take the Ziegler expedition [illegible] the polar trip.

The Captain and Mr. Ziegler [illegible] mes had been notified from the [illegible] cutter Samuel Dexter to join the expe[illegible] James Cowing, Alfred Boddow, and [illegible] Montrose, who were concerned [illegible] charged, were not allowed to sail. [illegible] others, but were detained until Mr. [illegible] had opportunity to learn if the [illegible] eligible.

To fill out the America for its tri[illegible] pa the first work of the [illegible] men. It is expected to make [illegible] July. The general course [illegible] to be pursued is due north, [illegible] Land.

THE KALTENBORN QUARTET

Third and Last of the Series of Chamber Concerts This Season.

A Quintet by Hugo Kaun Played for the First Time in America—A Nocturne by Kral.

At the third and last of the series of chamber concerts, which was given last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, the Kaltenborn Quartet played, as they have before, a number of novelties that gave, on their face, a promise of unusual interest. But before the evening was over they turned out to be in some respects a rather dreary and uninteresting set of pieces. However, the most important of them, a quintet by Hugo Kaun, which was played for the first time in America, justified its place upon the programme and the expenditure of time that the players had evidently made upon it; and so the balance of the evening's account was easily upon the right side. Mr. Kaun is a German, who has lived for a time in Milwaukee, and before his recent return to his native land had a number of pieces played by Mr. Thomas and other orchestral conductors in this country that aroused interest in the very considerable talent that he possesses. His quintet shows this talent in an engaging light. It is brilliantly and well written for the instruments, with a confident and unfailing mastery of the effects of sonority and contrast to be obtained from the instrumental combination. Mr. Kaun's musical thought, however, is not very deep; his themes are attractive, and his melodic vein is well sustained, but its charm is a little too obvious and it cannot be denied that with all the brilliancy and skill with which the work is written, it does not go very far beneath the surface of things. The composer has no great power of developing his material, and while he states it in a striking and attractive manner, he fails to work it out in a logical and coherent manner. There are many charming moments in the quintet, and it makes its effect promptly upon a first hearing, but it is not of the stuff that is likely to give it a long lease of life.

It was well performed, except as to some unpleasant lapses from just intonation, and with much spirit. The quartet had the assistance of Mr. August Spanuth in the pianoforte part, which he played with fine skill and discretion. The players also gave some admirable work in Beethoven's quartet in A major, opus 18, No. 5, with which the concert was opened, with the exception of the last movement, they showed in it a considerable improvement in the finer qualities of ensemble playing that they have done in pecaty of tone over what they have done in their earlier concerts this season.

The programme contained also a nocturne by Kral, for viola and violin, d'amore, played by Mr. Kaltenborn and Mr. Walter Voigtländer, and Vieuxtemps's King of the Alps, a big attempt to revive the use of the charming and almost obsolete instrument with the sympathetic strings and the strange, sweet tone. The duet had some novel and delightful effects of color, but it will take a more skilful manipulation than this to bring the viola d'amore back into use again. And then there were three pieces for violin and organ—a Fantasiestück by Hans von Bronsart, of interminable length and saddening dreariness, and an Absendlied and Gigue by Rheinberger, more tolerable because shorter.

MISS MORSE AND MR. BAXTER.

Miss Leila Livingston Morse made her first appearance in this city yesterday afternoon in a song recital with Mr. David Baxter at the Waldorf-Astoria, and showed herself at once to be a soprano singer of charming quality, a valuable addition to the musical forces of New York. Her voice is pure and of good quality, and her singing is intelligent, musical and governed always by good taste. She has youth in her favor, but there are some of the failings of youth, but these are not serious ones, and careful and successful career so the gifts she displayed yesterday are developed as she has begun to develop them. Excellent enunciation is one of the most gratifying of her good qualities.

The singing of German songs by Franz, Ries, Hildach, and Brahms, and others in English by Teresa Del Riego, Mevin, Frances Allitson, and Noel Johnson. Mr. Baxter sang two groups of old Scotch songs.

EMPIRE DRAMATIC SCHOOL.

Trial Trip of a Four-Act Comedy of American Life—The Closing of the School Season.

The feature of the final performance of the Empire Dramatic School yesterday afternoon was a four-act comedy of American life, by Shelton Clark. It was called "The Angiers." The flish was an impecunious English Duke, the bait was an American heiress, and the piscatore the heiress' family. In a manifesto sent out by Mr. Clark (or was it his press agent?) the fact is disclosed that "The Angiers" has been sent the usual round for more than a year, and that the present production is the last resort for bringing it to careful examination.

To be quite frank, there seems to be no reason for demurring from the judgment of managers and actors of "the usual round" during the first act it appears that the plot was to hinge on a case of mistaken identity. The Duke was living quietly as a tutor in the same house as the heiress, and his untitled cousin was to come to visit in the house under the Duke's name and title. In the second act the cousin will was added to the scheme of complication. It transpired that if the heiress married contrary to the wishes of a elderly female relative she forfeited her fortune. The angler is determined that she shall marry the supposed Duke. She is to think the real Duke without knowing anything more artificial than a name. Some time in the well-worn and transparent the technique is unskilled. should have been presented differently. As it is the characters, perhaps impossible, to judge. were crudely and misconceived. Nothing but the consistent that they were observed or sincerely vitalized.

Mr. Clark (or the press agent) says he has entered the field of literature. He is more than certain of that. We were able to do yesterday, from the specimen in question, is the observation of only two acts. Nevertheless one of undoubted ability is well worth while to stick around for the author.

Superficial pricks of the stage manager have left the characters lifeless, but there is talent in type and well worked out. There is also a sense of theatric motion which is valuable, though as yet it is mainly hop skipping and jumping. Another part is the view of life. The highest refinement is seen in the Duke, but there is nothing he will not do to attain his intended ends.

Arthur Jones's one-act comedy, "Dolly Reforming," and a new one-act play by Edward E. Lent called "Love in Idleness" were given.

The exercises of the school will be held at the Empire Theatre next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Miss Mary Shaw, Mr. Wilton Lackaye and the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant.

NOTES OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Arthur Rehman and George Edwardes have a comedy in London before long.

Donna May, a new musical play by Madison Sherry, which will be produced at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Brixton, on March 30.

Mr. Belasco's "The Millionaire," which he will shortly produce at the Belasco Theatre, is not "The Little Maid," "The School Girl from Rays," and a new play from the Galety Theatre.

Mr. Frohman has arranged to present Miss Julie Opp in Richard Harding Davis's play, "The Taming of Helen," at the Criterion Theatre March 30, when "The Girl from Dixie" will go to Boston. Mr. Frohman will have a special company for "The Taming of Helen" at the Savoy, including Miss Millward, Grace Elliston, Drina De Wolfe, Emily Dodd, Morton Selten, John Blood, and Percy Lyndal.

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Friday night, at the Princess Theatre, where Amelia Bingham is presenting "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," will be given over to the Southern societies and their friends, who have announced their intention of being out in force. The occasion will be made a gala one, the theatre being decorated with Confederate flags and the orchestra playing Southern airs.

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Since Maurice Grau's retirement he has asked his brother Robert to take the contract for the appearance of Olga Nethersole in "Sapho" next season, and Robert Grau is conducting negotiations now for that purpose.

GANTHONY'S NEW PLAY.

"The Prophecy," with Some Faults, Well Acted in London.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 11.—The Times's dramatic critic, commenting upon Richard Ganthony's new play, "The Prophecy," produced at the Avenue Theatre last evening, says that it is a bold attempt to present a serious play with a pair of twins as two out of three of the chief characters, but twins, though furnishing an excellent excuse for farce, seem out of place in the graver drama.

The twins in the Ganthony play, although offering superficial contrasts, have marked resemblances, one of which is a dislike for women.

Winelfin, a Baron's daughter, by her wiles makes both love her, and the successive love scenes are excellently varied. The twins decide to fight for Winelfin. She says she loves neither, but seems to favor the fair one. However, a happy issue is impossible, and the lady solves the difficulty by suicide.

The chief parts in the new play are well taken by Constance Collier, Lynn Harding, and Frank Mills.

BENEFIT FOR VASSAR.

Minna Gale May Return to Stage to Help Meet Mr. Rockefeller's Condition of Giving $200,000.

Minna Gale, in private life Mrs. Archibald C. Haynes, probably will return to the Shakespearean stage at the Victoria Theatre April 27 as Rosalind in "As You Like It" for the purpose of helping to raise for Vassar College the $200,000 which John D. Rockefeller offered to duplicate in case it was got together before June, 1904.

This idea of a benefit emanated from the committee of the endowment fund, of which Mrs. G. G. Trask is the Chairman. The committee has thus far raised about $25,000. Oscar Hammerstein has given the use of the Victoria, and an effort is now being made to select a suitable cast.

MOVE IN THEATRICAL WAR.

Syndicate to Bar Managers Who Use Theatres Affiliated with the Independent Booking Agency.

It was reported last night on good authority that the Theatrical Syndicate would refuse to book in any of the houses controlled by them the productions of those managers who use in any cities the theatres affiliated with the Independent Booking Agency. This is the latest development in the fight for supremacy in the theatrical world, and a step which the Independents have anticipated for some time.

There are a number of the managers of the productions who in the past have booked their attractions in the theatres most convenient to them, independently of otherwise. This decision on the part of Klaw & Erlanger will affect them materially. Among them are Liebler & Co., H. H. Savage, David Belasco, and Kirke La Shelle.

PROGRESS OF THEATRICAL WAR.

Independents Announce New Theatres on Their List in Three Cities.

The Independent Booking Agency, represented by James K. Hackett, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Maurice Campbell, last night announced that it was gaining headway in its fight against the theartical syndicate, and gave as proof of this the names of some new theatres which it will control.

The first of these is a new theatre, to be called the Majestic, in San Francisco, at Market and Ninth Streets, which it is asserted will be one of the finest in the United States. It is to cost $350,000. Work on it will be completed by Jan. 1. It is leased by William Ede & Co., and will be managed by H. W. Bishop.

The Park Theatre, Buffalo, costing $300,000, now building on the site of the old Court Street Theatre, will be controlled by the Independents, and opened this September by Mrs. Fiske, with Michael Shea as manager.

The last theatre announced is the new Dixie, in Scranton, Penn., which is said to have been a place closed to the Independents.

Testimonial to J. A. Silberberg.

The programme for the testimonial to J. A. Silberberg, pianist and composer, at Lyric Hall March 15, includes the names of Eddie Foy, William C. Francis, Director at Weber & Fields; Grace Cameron of "Nancy Brown," George Evans, Brooks & Denton and their Prince Henry VIII., and with whom Mr. Silberberg was for many years associated; Fred V. Bowers, Alfredo Doria, the tenor and soprano baritone; Vesta Cassman of Weber & Field's, and also a former associate of Mr. Silberberg; Helen Byron, the Stretti Quintet, and many others.

Actor and Manager Discharged.

Henry Taft, an actor, and William Mason, manager of the Circle Theatre, who were arrested Sunday night on the charge of performing and allowing a performance to take place in violation of the Sunday law, were discharged by Magistrate Pool in the West Side Court yesterday, the Magistrate holding that there was no evidence that the Sunday law had been violated.

BOSTON ELECTION FRAUDS.

BOSTON, March 10.—Evidence of wholesale repeating in Ward 9 at the State election last November startled the Legislative Committee on Elections at the State House to-day. The surprising statements were made at a hearing on bills to strengthen the present election laws.

Henry Brown of East Boston declared that he voted no less than seven times between 9:15 and 3:30 in the afternoon under a promise of receiving $1 for each vote. As he was paid at one time $2 his afternoon's work netted him $8, he said. He thought that was a pretty good day's pay until later he ran across another man who said he knew of a man who voted twenty-four times between 6 and 8 o'clock in the morning, receiving a dollar each time. Brown said that he met parties on election day going from precinct to precinct, and voting in all of them.

JERSEY TRACTION DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., March 10.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Jersey Street Railroad Company will be held in Jersey City Thursday afternoon, when it is said that a proposition will be submitted from the company of capitalists who have been interested in the Northern New Jersey trolley roads, by Thomas A. Nevins, to lease the plant of the trolley company.

The report that a meeting was called was confirmed by E. B. Gaddis, a member of the Executive Committee, to-day, but whether the lessee proposition was to be considered, Mr. Gaddis would not say. Another member of the Executive Committee said, however, that such a proposition would be considered.

The bidding syndicate is said to be well supplied with capital and prepared to expend several million dollars in equipment.

Several of the larger stockholders are not inclined to accept anything but the most liberal terms, and whether an agreement can be reached is as yet a matter of speculation.

PRESENT TAX SYSTEM DENOUNCED BY LAWYERS

Bar Association Refers to It as a Notorious Evil.

Bill for Apportionment of State Taxes and for Local Option in Taxation Approved—New County Court House.

The present system of assessing real and personal property and collecting taxes in this city was arraigned as a "notorious evil" in a report presented and adopted at a meeting of the Bar Association last night by its Special Committee on Taxation. The committee, which was appointed at the last meeting of the association, is composed of the following members: Henry de Forest Baldwin, Horace E. Deming, Edward L. Heydecker, W. M. K. Olcott, and Ferdinand Shack. Their recommendations were embodied in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Bar Association approves the policy of providing for a separate assessment of the values of land and improvements in assessments of real estate, and for the publication of the annual record of the assessed valuation of real estate in the City of New York.

Resolved, That the Association approves the principle of the bill for the apportionment of State taxes and for local option in taxation, indorsed by the New York Chamber of Commerce.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary to the Senate and Assembly of the State of New York.

The report of the committee deals with the assessment and collection of taxes on real and on personal property separately. On the subject of real estate taxation the following remarks and recommendations are made:

The unequal assessment of real estate in this city has been a notorious evil. Some property has been assessed at a certain percentage of its value and some property at more than the sum for which it would sell. We are of the opinion that greater publicity will tend to correct this and we recommend the passage of the bill now before the Legislature providing for the publication of the annual record of the assessed valuations of real estate. We also commend the provision of this bill requiring the assessing officers to state the values of the land separately from the improvements thereon.

In introducing the subject of taxation on personal property, reference is made to the report of the Massachusetts Tax Commission of 1897, which shows that in the thirty cities of that State 5 per cent. of the population pay taxes on personal property and where that part of the system of general taxation, despite an honest and competent administration of the laws, is nevertheless pronounced a failure and a source of demoralization to the officials. The report continues:

If 5 per cent. of the people paid personal taxes in this city there would be 180,000 taxpayers instead of 23,407, which is the number finally assessed in 1902. If the conditions in Massachusetts call for such language, what must be used by the Commission, what terms can fitly describe the conditions here when less than 1 per cent. of the people pay personal taxes?

It is a fact that every person paying a personal tax is robbed by being required to pay more than his share. The Deputies are required to swear that the annual record contains the names of persons taxable and the amount of their taxable personal property, which the deputies know, and every one ought to know, that the oath is unfounded, absurd, and untrue. The roll cannot, from the nature of the case, contain anything like the names of persons who are purposely made too high in order to force an examination of the persons or corporations assessed.

Of the small number of the people who pay personal property taxes in this city it is safe to say that the larger part of those who pay on any considerable amount are trustees, executors, widows, and orphans. The properties in the hands of such persons are apt to be invested in conservative railroad bonds and real estate mortgages, which yield about 4 per cent., or say $40 on $1,000. Of this $40 the Tax Commissioners take from one-half to three-quarters. It is often necessarily the case for a considerable period of time in closing estates, the property is left on deposit with a trust company, drawing 2 per cent. interest, the entire income is insufficient to meet the taxes and the principal has to be drawn upon to make such sum take a false oath before the Tax Commissioners.

Under the conditions which prevail here, conscientious trustees, where the character of the investments of the trust estate cannot be changed, feel obliged either to resign or remove their residence.

The effect of the personal property tax upon corporations has resulted in sending innumerable business enterprises, which would otherwise have their principal offices in New York City, to other States. When it is considered that the result of this policy secures for the public treasury but a beggarly return, its shortsightedness is as evident as its injustice.

Domestic corporations are under a listing system and are assessed under a confused and antiquated law. We commend the purpose of the bills introduced by Senator Green in the present Legislature amending Sections 18, 37, and 31 of the tax law. These bills will, if enacted, place domestic corporations on about the same basis as foreign corporations and make the law much clearer and more easily understood.

The taxpayer's remedy against injustice in the assessment of his property is ineffective, expensive, and totally inadequate. Particularly is this so in the case of an unequal or excessive assessment of real property. The taxpayer has a right to resort to certiorari proceedings, but the courts uniformly refuse to hear evidence where it is sought to review an unequal or excessive valuation of real property, and if the paper in the proceedings show a case where relief ought to be granted a reference is resorted to, the expense of which must be borne by the taxpayer, irrespective of whether he is successful or not. The consequence is that except in very large cases it is involved the expense of pursuing the remedy is greater than suffering the injustice.

We recommend that the law be amended so as to enable the taxpayer to recover his costs and disbursements if he is successful in a certiorari proceeding.

Austen G. Fox introduced a set of resolutions condemning the sanitary condition of the County Court House and empowering the President of the association to appoint a special committee to prepare and present to the Legislature a bill to give Mayor Low authority to name a commission to select a site for a new County Court House in the immediate vicinity of the present one and to erect the same. The committee of the Bar Association is to be vested with power to consult with the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Mayor, and the Controller regarding the bill referred to in the resolutions.

In this original form the resolutions called for the selection of a site up town, but very powerful opposition to this plan developed, and despite the fact that Mr. Fox told the meeting that the Justices of the Supreme Court were in favor of having the new Court House situated somewhere in the Union Square region the resolutions had to be amended before passed.

PENNSYLVANIA STOCK ISSUE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—The stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in annual meeting to-day voted to increase the capital stock of the company by $150,000,000, making the total authorized capital $400,000,000.

Of the increased capital, $100,000,000 will be issued in straight stock, and the Directors are given the option of issuing the remaining $50,000,000 in convertible bonds. The increase will be ratified by a stock vote two weeks from to-day, as required by law.

The stockholders also voted to issue for a period of twenty years the Western New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

After the annual report had been adopted and other routine business transacted, First Vice President Green addressed the stockholders on the resolution authorizing the increase of capital. He said that for the first time in its history the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was unable to meet the demands made upon it. Vast improvements have been made, and are contemplated, in order to furnish facilities for handling the rapidly increasing business. In the past two years, Capt. Green said, the company had purchased one locomotive daily and a total of 40,000 freight cars.

In Pittsburg alone, an expenditure of $10,000,000 will be necessary to relieve the freight congestion and prevent its recurrence. The entire Pittsburg Division is to be four-tracked, Capt. Green stated, and continuing, said:

We must build a new road from the summit of the mountain down the Juniata Valley and a new road practically from Harrisburg to Philadelphia. Our coal traffic is so enormous that it must be kept out of the way of the passenger traffic. What we propose to do ought to be done promptly.

The new issue of stock and bonds will be made by the Directors at their meeting March 24, when the annual election takes place.

Six roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad, but built under a separate charter, were on a resolution absorbed. They are the South Fork, Westchester, River Front, Western Pennsylvania, Turtle Creek Valley, and Downingtown and Lancaster Railroads.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Gradually New Yorkers are coming home. The season at Palm Beach is now over, and very few seem to linger until the Spring. J. Pierpont Morgan and his party, who were said to have been at Jekyl's Island yesterday, will arrive here in a few days. The party given by William C. Whitney at Aiken has broken up, and Mr. Whitney will be in this part of the world for some time before he goes abroad. The mild weather has given an impetus to cross-country riding, and the Meadow Brook Hunt has had some good fields. This will bring the Aiken visitors home in a hurry. There is to be a bazaar there for the benefit of the Catholic Church, in which Celestine Eustis is much interested, and that event will close the season.

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Among the sewing classes which met yesterday were the Adirondack, at the residence of Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, 77 Madison Avenue, and the Pro-Cathedral Class, with Mrs. Richard Irvin, 1 West Thirty-ninth Street. This evening the Whist Club will meet. Mrs. Walter G. Oakman entertained at whist yesterday.

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A dinner was given by Miss Delia Gurnee on Monday night at the Gurnee residence, on Fifth Avenue, in honor of the ninetieth birthday of Walter S. Gurnee. The invitations were confined to relatives, but it was a large and elaborate affair.

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The Tuesday evening musicales given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Chard were brought to a close for a time with the meeting of last Tuesday. Three violin recitals by Miss Sands, Miss McCreedy, and Mr. Curtis, will, however, be given at Mrs. Chard's residence on Friday evenings, March 20 and 27 and April 3.

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Reports coming from abroad state that W. Bourke Cockran, who has been extremely ill, is on the road to recovery.

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Additional passengers on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed yesterday for Europe, were Walter L. Clark, August Fischof, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Beckley, Crawford Livingston, Gerard M. Livingston, and Mrs. G. L. Magruder of Washington.

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Miss Hildegarde Besté died on Sunday at Bremen. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Besté, formerly of Summit, N. J. Miss Besté was only twenty-two years old and made her début in New York three years ago. Her mother was Miss Cutting.

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Miss Havemeyer, daughter of William F. Havemeyer of 10 East Fifty-seventh Street gave a literary afternoon yesterday. Miss Josephine Walton spoke on Paul Hamilton Hayne, the Southern poet.

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Mrs. Henry Bischoff and her daughter, Miss Betty Colamore, will sail to-morrow for Bermuda.

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The Monday Evening Club has been organized by Mrs. George W. Bartholomew of 640 Madison Avenue. The entertainments which it will give are to be musical and literary. Short stories and instrumental and vocal music will be contributed by the members, and the meetings will be held in rotation at the houses of these members. Monday night the club met at the residence of Mrs. James R. Townsend, 117 East Fifty-seventh Street, where Mrs. Richard H. Gaines read an original short story, and Mrs. Thayer Palmer rendered several violin solos, while Mrs. Riker sang. Among the members are Miss Daisy Bartholomew, Miss Martha Townsend, Miss Josephine Drexel, the Misses Gould, the Misses Churchill, and Miss Marie Hamilton, Arthur Townsend, Walter F. Taylor, A. C. Pearson, Richard H. Gaines, George Rolling Lee, and Willis Browning. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Charles Judson Gould's, and the one following at the home of Miss Josephine Drexel.

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Mrs. Charles A. Whittier is to give a large card party in the ladies' annex of the Metropolitan Club next week.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont returned last evening from their visit to August Belmont's place at Garnet, S. C., and Lexington, Ky., where Mr. Belmont inspected his horses.

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Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. McCormick, Jr., (Miss Eleanor Morris,) have returned from their long bridal trip South, and are now in this city. They will spend the Summer traveling in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have gone to Jekyl Island for a few days.

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Miss Leila Livingston Morse, a granddaughter of Samuel F. B. Morse, will give a song recital in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria on Tuesday, March 24, at 3 o'clock. David Baxter will sing groups of Scotch songs, and Miss Morse will render a group of German songs in addition to selections from Nevin and others.

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The first of a series of four Lenten musicales was given yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Smith in their studio, in East Thirty-third Street. Mr. Smith discoursed on Grieg and Miss Harriette Cady, the pianiste, illustrated the lectures with examples. Hans Kronold, the cellist, played and Mrs. Gerrit Smith sang. There was a large attendance, as the recitals are under fashionable patronage.

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Miss Louise Karr is to appear in a monologue recital in the Myrtle Room of the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday afternoon, under the patronage of Mrs. Robert Hoe, Mrs. George Bartholomew, and others.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., March 10.—Mrs. Heber R. Bishop of New York has rented for the season of 1903 of Mrs. J. Blair Fairchild the Thomas F. Cushing estate, known as New Lodge, on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs. The estate adjoins the Frederick W. Vanderbilt and Ogden Mills estate, and is one of the most desirable villas offered for rental in Newport. This is the first time in many years that the villa has been rented, having been occupied practically every Summer until his death by the late Thomas F. Cushing, and last Summer by his daughter, now Mrs. Fairchild, who is now abroad. The Bishops have not been in Newport since 1900, when they occupied the Havemeyer villa, Friedheim, which was rented for the past two seasons by Pembroke Jones, and has been rented for this year by Col. John Jacob Astor.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Martin went to New York this afternoon to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs.

Robert L. Gerry, who has been the guest of Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Oakland Farm, has returned to New York.

Mrs. P. O. French will not return from Europe until July, and her villa, Harborview, will probably be rented for the Summer. Amos T. French will soon go abroad to remain until his mother returns.

SENATOR WHITE'S MARRIAGE.

Report at Hotel That He and Mrs. Denison Are Married.

State Senator Horace White and Mrs. Charles A. Denison of Syracuse have been at the Waldorf-Astoria for several days. It was said at the hotel last night that they had been married in the afternoon and would leave here for Florida to-day.

Senator White is Chairman of the Committee on Cities, and his absence leaves the Republicans with a very slender majority. Mrs. Denison was the widow of a Syracuse millionaire.

Agitation for Direct Nominations.

At a meeting of the Kings County Republican General Committee last night Frank Sperry, Chairman of a special committee for the investigation of the system of direct nominations, reported that the committee had decided to hold a series of public meetings on the subject in different parts of the borough. This would be done, he said, in order that as many persons as possible could appear and express their views. The first meeting will be held at the Congress Club, 989 Bedford Avenue, on Monday night next. F. M. Brooks of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club, ex-City Treasurer Lucien Knapp of Long Island City, and Dr. Evan F. Smith will be among the speakers.

You can walk steadily into some incurable disease through neglect of the warning symptoms. Giddiness, numbness, flushes of heat and cold—but all of these can be cured with DR. D. JAYNE'S SONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

DEATH OF ANDREW C. WHEELER

Under the Pen Name of "Nym Crinkle" He Won Fame as a Newspaper Writer and Author.

Andrew Carpenter Wheeler, whose pen name was "Nym Crinkle," newspaper writer, author and dramatic critic, died at his country home in Monsey, Rockland County, yesterday. Mr. Wheeler was a native of New York City, and except for a few years during and immediately after the civil war was engaged on New York newspapers, chiefly as a dramatic critic. He was born at 18 John Street, now in the busiest part of the city, and was educated in the public schools and the College of the City of New York.

Mr. Wheeler began his newspaper career on the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, when Henry J. Raymond was editor, and early made a reputation as an aggressive and original writer. In the late fifties the opening of the West attracted him and he went to Kansas at the time of the agitation of the slavery question. He spent several years of adventurous life among the soldiers, pioneers, and Indians.

For the two years immediately preceding the civil war Mr. Wheeler was engaged on the staff of The Milwaukee Sentinel, saying that paper to go as a war correspondent through the years of the great struggle. He next was occupied for two years on newspapers in Chicago, and then returned to New York, where he was attached to newspapers and literary publications up to the time of his death.

Over the name "Nym Crinkle," and writing for The New York Leader, he added greatly to his reputation as a writer on general topics, and especially as a dramatic critic. He later was attached to the staff of The New York World, on which newspaper he adopted the nom de plume "Nym Crinkle," his writings attracting National attention. From The World he went to the employ of The Sun, where he continued to write as "Nym Crinkle," and also was a prolific contributor to magazines. He returned to The World under its present management as dramatic and musical critic, and continued active newspaper work until about six years ago on that and other papers.

Mr. Wheeler seemed indifferent to the matter of personal fame, and only a few years ago dropped his letter-known assumed name and earned a new reputation with a series of letters published in The Evening Post over the signature "J. F. M." He also was prominent for a short time on the lecture platform, when, under the management of J. M. Hill, he combated the ideas of Col. Robert Ingersoll, Mr. Wheeler's most noteworthy lecture being delivered under the title of "Skylarks and Daisies." He also wrote an original modern play called "Twins," which was not a success. He was reputed to have had a share in two of Joseph Arthur's plays—"The Still Alarm" and "Blue Jeans," and he collaborated with Edward G. Alfriend in "The Great Diamond Robbery." Other works of his which added to his reputation were "The Toltec Cup," a romance; "The Chronicles of Milkwaukee," "Easter in a Hospital Bed," and "The Primrose Path of Dalliance." Mr. Wheeler had made his home in the country for the last half dozen years. He is survived by a widow (his second wife) and two sons and one daughter.

DR. DON SANG DEAD.

Chinese Physician Who Had Amassed a Very Large Fortune.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Dr. Don Sang, Chinese doctor and exalted member of various Chinese secret societies, reputed to be one of the wealthiest men of his race in this country, is dead at his home here.

His medical training was secured in his own country, but most of his practice was had in America. He made a large part of his fortune in the gold fields of the West in 1849.

IN THE SHOPS.

Here are some excellent Summer pillows in pretty wash cretonne cases, with a white cotton tassel at each end. They are only $1.25, pillow, cover, and all. That in itself is not so reasonable. Other pretty pillows can be had for $1, covered with attractive Oriental cottons. But these first-mentioned covers, besides being of a material that will wash excellently well, open on the under side, are fastened with buttonholes, and can be removed at will. A pillow cover that sees any kind of service should be laundered frequently.

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How is a quart champagne bottle for a mold of ice cream? It has a regulation paper label on it.

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Funny things the new hats are, though attractive, but fearfully and wonderfully made. One delightful hat is a big wire trellis covered with American Beauty roses. At the back of the trellis is a circle of black velvet, which is the head part of it.

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A long, narrow turban of a rough purple straw, shaped something like a flattron, the sharp point in front, has on either side near the back a big bunch of apple leaves and two green apples, one on each side, and larger than a tennis ball. That is all there is to the hat, and it will not cost a cent less than $20. But then, of course, it is early for new apples.

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Colored borders and colored embroidery are on the new handkerchiefs. One dainty handkerchief has a narrow hem of white, with small clusters of forget-me-nots embroidered around the edge inside. On some of the handkerchiefs these are in blue, while on others they are pink.

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Talking of forget-me-nots, there is a charming hat in one of the shops trimmed with them. That in itself is not unusual, for they are popular in the season's millinery. But this hat is beautiful in itself, of two shades of blue, one very dark and the other a medium shade. Around the crown, one side of this blue hat is a cluster of forget-me-nots in two different shades of blue, one dark and the other the natural color of the flower.

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Any amount of cross stitch is beginning to appear, but not enough of it to make it anything but smart. One can buy canvas ready stamped for collars and cuffs. There is one figure worked as a sample, and the white, with the materials for working, will cost $1. Two or three colors are used; red and blue, or two shades of blue and red are among the best.

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Stocks that are ready made in the cross stitch have inch-wide bands of the work, with a bias band joined by fagoting on either edge. The two ends curve down and finish in short points a little below the stock in front. The three-cornered piece left where the ends turn down is filled in with French knots in the colors, or one of them is used in the cross-stitch design.

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Hemstitched table centres and covers for small tables have bands of the cross stitch worked in colors inside the hem.

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Cuffs and collars made of embroidered handkerchiefs have one single point cut deep and falling well below the stock in front, with cuffs cut to match. If one does not mind having several sets alike, three handkerchiefs will make four stocks and a pair of cuffs. A pretty set of these ready made will cost 50 cents and others $1, or $1.25, according to the quality of the material. The care in selection of the design is more important than the price of the handkerchief.

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To return to the colored handkerchiefs that are being used for their original purpose, many have narrow colored hems, and some a line of the color inside this on the handkerchief proper, and on this the embroidery in white. Many of the designs are in small figures in the form of the fleur-de-lis, others have several rows of dots and still other handkerchiefs, which have colored hems, have inset designs in colors, with the edges finished with embroidery in white.

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Stocks are easier to make this season than heretofore if one only follows the designs in the shops. One very charming stock is made of bands of fine muslin embroidery. The bands are an inch wide or a little more, that around the neck being perfectly straight, with the frequently seen little miss fold on either edge joined by fagoting. There are two stole ends in front, tacked to the bottom of the stock. These taper a little, being trimmed narrower at the top and gradually widening to the full width at the lower edge. They are four or five inches long, and also finished with the folds and fagoting.

BRICK CONCERN FAILS.

Temporary Receivers Appointed for the Philadelphia and Boston Company.

BOSTON, March 10.—Temporary receivers were appointed here to-day for the Philadelphia and Boston Face Brick Company, a Pennsylvania corporation, with a $500,000 capital, by Judge Morton of the Supreme Court. Ralph W. Hayden, a lawyer, and Eugene R. Abbot of the defunct lumber firm of James E. Abbot were named as receivers.

The receivership is in connection with a bill in equity brought by Charles L. James, ex-partner of Mr. Abbot, and a stockholder of the company, holding 1,000 shares, who alleges that the concern has incurred an indebtedness of between $400,000 and $425,000, part of which has matured, but persons who have heretofore advanced money to enable it to carry on its business have refused to make any further advances, while some creditors have threatened attachments, which, if made, would stop the business and impair the assets.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Moses Sweetser.

LYNN, Mass., March 10.—Moses Sweetser, who last year gave a tract of land in Elizabethport, N. J., to the New York Typographical Union as a site for a home for aged and indigent printers of the United States, died here to-day at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jeffries, aged eighty years.

Mr. Sweetser was born in Newburyport, this State, and in 1849 founded a line of packets to California. During the civil war he conducted a store in Washington, furnishing supplies to the Union forces, and was twice captured by the Southern forces under Gen. Pitchugh Lee and Col. Mosby.

In 1865 Mr. Sweetser formed a partnership with Col. J. W. Forney of The Philadelphia Press and Washington Chronicle, and they established the Chronicle Farm Agency for the purpose of developing lands in the South. In 1868 he went into the business in Parkersburg, West Va., having an oil refinery in Glasgow, Ky., and he was President of the Sweetser Oil Company until it was absorbed by the Standard Oil Company. Then he went into the real estate business in New York City.

Hugh Harbison.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 10.—Hugh Harbison, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, died at his home, 104 Washington Street, this morning. Mr. Harbison was born in Ireland, and was seventy years of age.

He came to Hartford when a boy and soon found employment at Colt's, where he worked his way up. He was also interested in a number of other concerns in Hartford. Death was due to old age. He leaves a wife and three children.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH L. FRAMS, a wool merchant of 26 White Street, died yesterday at his home, 346 West Fifty-sixth Street, in the sixty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Wool Club. The funeral will be held Friday.

FRANCIS W. LAWRENCE, President of the Brookline National Bank, died yesterday of pneumonia at his home in Brookline. His brother was Dr. Arthur Lawrence of Stockbridge, Archdeacon of the Springfield Episcopal Diocese, and Dr. Robert Lawrence of Boston. He came of a distinguished family.

Will of Temple Prime.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., March 10.—The will of Temple Prime of Huntington was probated before Surrogate Petty yesterday afternoon. No schedule of valuation was filed. The will gives all the estate to Cornelia Prime, the testator's sister, absolutely. It is believed the estate is worth $1,000,000.

More Help for Mrs. Doyle.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "A Friend," and $1 from "W. J. N." for Mrs. Doyle, whose husband was drowned recently in the Harlem River.

Business Notices.

The favorite for restoring life and color in the hair is PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM.

HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns. 15cts.

Stuarts NEW Stuarts
A new collar

ENGAGED.

BRINSMADE—CLARKE.—The engagement is announced of Mrs. Grace Downer Clarke of Orange, N. J., to Dr. Daniel Bradley Brinsmade of New York City.

MARRIED.

DORMAN—DALE.—At Beyrout, Syria, on Jan. 14, 1903, Mary Bliss Dale, daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. Gerald F. Dale, Jr., to Dr. Harry Gaylord Dorman.

DIED.

BERGEN.—March 10, Sarah T. Bergen, in her 70th Year, at her late residence, 76th St. and Shore Road.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BESTÉ.—On March 8, 1903, at Bremen, Germany, Hildegard, eldest daughter of Henry and Mary H. (Cutting) Besté, in the 22d year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGGS.—On Tuesday, March 10, 1903, at St. Luke's Home, 114th St. and Broadway, Frances M. Boggs, in the 61st year.

Funeral services from the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 1 East 29th St., on Thursday, March 12, 1903, at 11 o'clock.

CADWELL.—On Sunday, March 8, at his late residence, 1,350 Morris Av., Bost 176th St., Bronx, Charles H. Cadwell, son of the late Charles H. Cadwell, in his 61st year.

Funeral services Wednesday evening, March 11, at 9 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited.

CRAFT.—Mary Moore, widow of Andrew Craft, aged 93 years and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her residence, 618 East 136th St., on Thursday, March 12, at 11:30 A. M.

CRANE.—After a brief illness, Thaddeus Crane of Somers, N. Y.,

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera Season 1902-1903.
Under the Direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
LAST TWO WEEKS OF GRAND OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, at 7:45.—Double Bill—DER WALD. (first perf. in America.) Gadski, Reuss-Belce; Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz. Followed by DER TROVATORE. (only time this season.) Nordica, Homer; De Marchi, Cappanari. Journee. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri. Ev., March 13, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Schumann-Heink, Marffly; Alvarez, Ed. de Reszke, Journee. Conductor, Hertz.
Sat. Aft., March 14, at 2—ENOCH ARDEN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; De Marchi, Ed. de Reszke, Dufriche. Conducted by the composer, Mancinelli.
Sat. Eve., March 14, at 8—(At Pop. Prices.) Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Salignac, Gilbert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Eames; Dani, Campanari. Conductor, Flon.
Mon. Eve., March 16, at 8—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. (Last Verdi.)
REQUIEM MASS
will be performed. Soloists: Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Salignac, Journet. Entire Opera Orchestra and Chorus. Conductor, Mr. Mancinelli.
Tues. Eve., March 17, at 7:45—Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Sembrich; Dani, Scotti, Gilibert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Gadski, Homer; De Marchi, Campanari. (Conductor, Flon.
Wed. Eve., March 18, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Ashton, Bispham, Ed. de Reszke, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.
Friday Eve., March 20, at 8—Double Bill—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT. Sembrich, Van Cauteren; Salignac, Gilbert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by DER WALD. Gadski, Reuss-Belce; Anthes, Bispham, Blass, Muhlmann. Conductor, Hertz.

WEBER PIANOS USED.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
ACTORS' HOME BENEFIT.
To-morrow, Thursday, at 1. Doors Open at 12:30.
Parterre Boxes, (holding 6,) $25. Admission, lower floor, $1.50; upper seats, 50c. 75c.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Ev. 8. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.
LAST WEEK! LAST 6 TIMES!!
John C. Fisher's Gorgeous Production, THE
SILVER SLIPPER
TUESDAY, MARCH 17,
HENRY W. SAVAGE will present
PRINCE of PILSEN
by Pixley & Luders, authors of "KING DODO."
Seats on Sale To-morrow Morning.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evgs. 8:15. Tel. 702—38. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
LAST 12 PERFORMANCES OF
DE WOLF HOPPER
IN MR. PICKWICK.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 3,620—38. Mats. To-day and Sat. at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15.
A CHINESE HONEYMOON.
250TH TIME, MARCH 23—SOUVENIRS

DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. MATINEES Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.
The Merry Musical Play,
THE BILLIONAIRE with JEROME & SYKES.
MON., MARCH 23D...100TH NIGHT. SOUVENIRS

DALY'S Thurs. and Fri. at 3.
BURTON HOLMES
Thursday & Friday, Mar. 12 & 13, DENMARK; Mar. 19 & 20, Sweden; Mar. 26 & 27, Norway; April 2 & 3, Norway. (Midnight Sun.) 3 P. M.

Manhattan B'way & 33d St. Ev. 8:30. Mats. To-day & Sat., 2:15.
JAMES K. HACKETT Produces
THE BISHOP'S MOVE.
"Brilliant wit—a work of art."—World.
"Clean and wholesome."—Evening Sun.
"A specimen of distinction—a comedy of wit."—Brooklyn Eagle.
W. H. THOMPSON THE BISHOP.
"An artistic delight."—Evening Sun.
"A delightful bishop."—Herald.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY
CHOIR OF 75 ARTISTS.
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Second Concert, Thurs. Eve., Mar. 12
Works by LISZT, CHERUBINI, BRAHMS, CORNELIUS, FRANZ and BERLIOZ.
Tickets on sale at office of Musical Art Society, 342 Fifth Ave., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH.....CONDUCTOR
Fri., Mch. 13, at 2 P.M. Sat., Mch. 14, at 8:15 P.M.
Soloist.....Mme. ROGER-MICLOS.....Pianist
Programme: Symphonic No. 7, in C minor, Tschaikowsky. Concerto No. 2, G minor, Saint-Saens. Three Movements from the Dramatic Symphony, "Romeo and Juliet," Berlioz. Love Scene. Scherzo. "Queen Mab." Grand Fete at the House of Capulet.
BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 TO 5.

PRINCESS THEATRE, B'way & 29 St. Mat. To-morrow and Saturday, 2:30. Eve., 8:30.
FRIDAY NIGHT SOUTHERN NIGHT.
AMELIA BINGHAM
CLYDE FITCH'S Greatest Success.
THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON.
THURS., MCH. 26TH. 50TH TIME. SOUVENIRS

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Sat. Aft. March 14, at 3. Only Recital
Heermann VIOLIN
Burmeister PIANO
Management.....HENRY WOLFSOHN
Seats $1 to $1.50, at Dilson's, 807 B'way.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evenings, 8:15. Matinee To-day. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:15.
Prices 50c. to $1.50.
3d month. Henry W. Savage presents
SULTAN OF SULU
"No More Popular Entertainment."—N. Y. Sun.

ST. NICHOLAS
SKATING RINK
HOCKEY MATCH.
Yale vs. Harvard. (Graduates.)
Saturday, March 14th, 8:15 P. M.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

THE ONLY VAUDEVILLE THEATRE IN NEW YORK CITY.
60th and B'way. CIRCLE Daily, 25c. Nights, 50c.
All Star Vaudeville Acts on the stage all the time.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE DEWEY E. 14TH ST. Tel. 624—18
MATINEE TO-DAY.
London Belles Burlesquers
"LOOPING THE LOOP."

MRS. OSBORN'S PLAYHOUSE 44th St. Professional Mat. Thurs.
Mat. Sat. 2:30. Gen. Forrest Presents Mary Shaw in "GHOSTS."

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL B'way and 29th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat.
THE MUSICAL INSANITY
TWIRLY-WHIRLY
and Burlesque—THE BIG LITTLE PRINCESS.

MAJESTIC GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evs., 8. Matinee To-day & Sat., 2.
WIZARD OF OZ
Extra Mat. Sat. Next Week. SEATS $1.50

PROCTOR'S 125th St., 2nd Ave. 23rd St., 2nd Ave. 58th St., 3rd Ave.
BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS.
Reserved Every Eve. & Sat. Mat.—Full Orchestras.

BELASCO THEATRE B'way & 42 St. Evs. 8. Mats. Mon. Sat.
DAVID BELASCO presents THE DARLING OF THE GODS.
BLANCHE BATES in

BIJOU B'way, 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
MARIE CAHILL in NANCY BROWN.

MATINEE TO-DAY, 25C.—50C.
Mr. Herbert Kelcey & Miss Effie Shannon in
GRAUSTARK—in Sherlock Holmes

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15.
DOROTHY VIOLA ALLEN
MOUSE in "The Eternal City."

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c.
VIRGINIUS

WEST END Mat. To-day. LEWIS MORRISON as "FAUST."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

PIERCE & SIBLEY.—Pierce & Sibley, shipper manufacturers of Lynn, Mass., made an assignment yesterday for the benefit of their creditors. No statement of the firm's condition has been prepared.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THOMAS J. ELLISON.—Thomas J. Ellison, a real estate broker residing at 258 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,590 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1882 and 1902. He was formerly of the firm of Ellison & Todd.

CHRISTOBEL SALOM.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against Christobel Salom, a shoe manufacturer of New City, Rockland County, by the following creditors: J. Mussiner & Co., $1,017; Max Bruckner, $586, and John H. Polk, $1,700. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on March 9 transferred some of his property, and on the 7th inst. admitted in writing his inability to pay his debts.

GLOBE LITHOGRAPH COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Globe Lithograph Company of 338 Mulberry Street show liabilities of $26,064 and nominal assets of $12,900, consisting of cash, $483; stock, $2,500; machinery, &c., $3,000, and accounts, $6,967. Among the creditors are Gertrude S.; Gardner of Providence, R. I., $9,000; William D. Boulton, $4,900, and the Chatham National Bank, $2,087.

JOHN A. BAKER NOTION COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the John A. Baker Notion Company of 324 Broadway show liabilities of $36,143 and nominal assets of $29,219. The assets consist of stock, $19,346, pledged; accounts, $6,925, of which $2,500 are pledged; fixtures, $750, and cash, $201. James S. Caldwell is created creditor for $19,419, and holds as security $19,346 stock and $8,800 accounts. Among the unsecured creditors are the Varick Bank, $1,000; A. & E. Henkels of Langerford, Germany, $1,826, and the Oakville Company of Waterbury, Conn., $1,060.

LA MOTTE POTTER.—La Motte Potter, a broker, whose office was in the Fuller Building, at Broadway and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities to the amount of $15,342 and nominal assets $2,110 in equity in twenty-two bonds of the Blue Ridge Mining Company, which are pledged to George Sweeny for a debt of $1,000 and to Charles S. Duly for a debt of $1,800. Among his creditors are Mrs. Ida H. Potter, $9,000; E. S. Stevens of Elizabeth, N. J., $1,620, and C. Myers, $350, all for money advanced to Mr. Potter. Mr. Potter was formerly Vice President of the Blue Ridge Mining Company, which had its office at 25 Broad Street. Andrew H. Maloy was the Treasurer of that company.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARDAGH, John C.—E. G. L'Amoreaux..... $64
ARONOWITZ, David—A. Isaacs..... 162
APPLETON, Mary L.—E. White..... 185
BAILEY, Charles S.—S. Bellows..... 407
COLEMAN, William C.—A. B. Borrit, costs..... 40
DOWNE, Patrick—City of New York, costs..... 116
DONNELL, Anselme S.—E. H. Mitchell..... 545
DRY DOCK EAST BROADWAY AND Battery Railway Company—S. Taransky..... 317
FITZGIBBON, R. P.—J. L'Amoreaux..... 30
FITZPATRICK, Mary—S. Manger and another..... 30

Amusements.

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway & 40th St. Evenings, 8:30. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
Last Week of Mr. Hackett as Richard Grenville, Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY,
which includes
Charles Richman, Margaret Anglin, Ida Conquest and Mr. Hackett in his GREATEST TRIUMPH,
Robert Marshall's Greatest Play,
THE UNFORESEEN
"Success beyond all doubt."—Tribune.

GARRICK THEATRE, 35th St., near B'way. Evenings, 8:15. Matinees, 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... Manager
MATINEE TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
"Success for star, author."—Herald.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
ANNIE RUSSELL
in Madeleine Lucette Ryley's Play,
MICE AND MEN.
"Annie Russell and 'Mice and Men' made an undeniable hit."—Sun.

NEW SAVOY THEATRE, 34th St., & B'way. Evenings, 8:20. Mats., 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... Manager
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
100th Time March 23—Souvenirs
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
CLYDE FITCH'S GREATEST PLAY,
THE GIRL WITH THE GREEN EYES
With CLARA BLOODGOOD.
"A Popular Success."—Sun.

GARDEN THEATRE Madison Av. and 27th St.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... Manager
SOTHERN
Management Daniel Frohman.
EVERY EVENING, & Matinee Saturday, 2.
LAST TWO WEEKS IN
IF I WERE KING.
MONDAY, MARCH 23—LAST WEEK OF MR. SOTHERN. After that he will appear for SIX NIGHTS and SATURDAY MATINEE as HAMLET.

CHARLES FROHMAN'S
CRITERION THEATRE, B'way and 44th St. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee, 2:15.
MATINEES TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.
A GEM OF PURITY, BEAUTY AND RARE ATTRACTIVENESS.
AND RAPTURE FUN.
JAMES T. POWERS
IN GEO. W. LEDERER'S New Musical Comedy Production, THE
JEWEL OF ASIA

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, 24th St., near B'way.
CHARLES FROHMAN..... Manager
LAST NIGHTS AT 8:15.
LAST THURSDAY & SATURDAY MATINEES.
Mlle. Rhea in Mlle. Kirke La Shelle's Production of Augustus Thomas's Marvelous Comedy Success,
THE Earl of Pawtucket
With Elisabeth Tyree and Lawrence D'Orsay.
NEXT MONDAY,
Gladys Ready To-morrow, 2 & 8 P.M.
ELSIE de WOLFE
in Robert Henry Davies' Comedy,
CYNTHIA.

KNICKERBOCKER THEA. B'way & 38th St. E. M. SHARP..... Manager
Matinee To-day and Sat. at 2.
Klaw & Erlanger's Musical Production,
MR. BLUE BEARD. 50th Week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
John C. Fisher & Thos. W. Ryley's great revival,
FLORODORA.
Prices 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. To-day & Sat. 25c. Ev. 8:15.

VICTORIA. Mat. To-day. Special Ice Bill to $1.50
Blanche WALSH in RESURRECTION

NEW YORK. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Today
Williams & Walker IN DARKEYDOM

14th St. Theatre, nr. 3d Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THIS WEEK. McFadden's "ROW OF" Flats

H&S Harris & Seidon's A. W. Dingwall Mat. Sunday, & Lewis, Gazer & De Bois, Reno & Mozedo, etc. Mat. Daily.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:00. Ferenczy Operetta Co. Every Evg. & Sat. Mat. Rheinhardt's Operetta, "Bankelsanger Maskerade."

AMERICAN 42D St. & 7TH AVE. Mat. Daily, Except Mon. 25c. DANGERS OF PARIS

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. BEST SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

STAR Lex. Av. and 107 St. Mat. To-day. HOWARD HALL, Tres. MAN WHO DARED

EDEN WORLD IS WAX. Now Groups. CINERATOGRAPH. MUSEE DES MOULTS, the Wizard to visit 23

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.
Sun rises	6:20	Sun sets	6:08	Moon sets	4:52

High Water This Day.

	A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
S. Hook	9:58	Gov. Isl'd	10:04	H. Gate	8:00
S. Hook	6:10	Gov. Isl'd	6:28	H. Gate	8:24

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) MARCH 11.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Apollo, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	
Arabistan, Argentina, &c.	6:30 P. M.	8:00 A. M.
Colorado, Hull		
Dominic, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
El Mar, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	12:30 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
	6:00 P. M.	
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Havana, Havana		
Marian, ports	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, XIII, Havana, Vera Cruz		
Peninsula Victoria, Lisbon, Naples and Genoa		11:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Tucatan, Havana		
Mexican	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
	12:30 P. M.	

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Belvia, Haiti	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
City of Washington, San Francisco	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	10:30 A. M.	
Colorado, Brunswick, Ga.		3:00 P. M.
Grecian Prince, Rio Janeiro		
		12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P. M.
Seattle, Mexico		12:00 M.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

Alamosa, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Allegheny, Fortune Island and Jamaica, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	10:30 A. M.	
British Empire, Antwerp		
Cosmo, Porto Rico	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Concho, Galveston via Key West		3:00 P. M.
Rhineland, Liverpool		
Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Belgium via Antwerp	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lahn, Naples	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Marowijne, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Minnehaha, London		6:00 A. M.
Patriotic, Hamburg		6:00 A. M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Umbria, Liverpool via Queenstown	2:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Zulia, Curacao and Venezuela	2:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	9:30 A. M.	

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. (Supplementary mails close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M.) Mails for Mexico City, overland unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Supplementary mails close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Supplementary mails close at this office daily at 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 11:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Supplementary mails close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcels-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Florida, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. and 11:30 A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.

Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Coptic. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 19, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Rhein Maru. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Marposa. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 21, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Tacoma Maru. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 27, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, except West Australia, New Caledonia, Fiji Islands, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 27 and up to March 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ventura. (If the Canadian steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails closing at 8:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. Monday, March 30, will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Vancouver steamer.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March 29, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Moana, (specially addressed only.)

Mails for Hawaii, unless addressed, West Australia, will be forwarded via Europe. Mail for New Zealand and the Philippines, via San Francisco, the quickest routes. Mails for the Philippines generally, via Canada or "via San Francisco," must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Mails for Hawaii are forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to part of sailing days, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Feb. 10; Shanghai, Feb. 13; Yokohama, Feb. 17, and Honolulu, March 5, will be forwarded on the steamer Coptic and were dispatched east at 6 P. M. March 9. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, March 14.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY. (WEDNESDAY.) MARCH 11.

Adda, Gibraltar, Feb. 28.
Bluecher, Hamburg, Feb. 28.
Crown Prince, Gibraltar, Feb. 28.
El Monte, Galveston, March 6.
Ethiopia, Glasgow, Feb. 21.
Manover, Bremen, Feb. 28.
Hildebrand, Barbados, March 2.
Kaffir Prince, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 19.
Kansas City, Swansea, Feb. 21.
Marsol Eva, Mediterranean, Feb. 11.
Marianne, Algiers, Feb. 23.
Nicolai II., Copenhagen, Feb. 19.
Peconic, Gibraltar, Feb. 23.
Sicilia, Naples, Feb. 24.
Statendam, Rotterdam, Feb. 28.
Wansbeck, Bordeaux, Feb. 20.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

Barbarossa, Bremen, Feb. 28.
El Rio, New Orleans, March 7.
Milano, Hamburg, Feb. 28.
Polynesian, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Victorian, Liverpool, Feb. 28.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Alliance, Colon, March 6.
Comanche, Jacksonville, March 10.
Germanic, Liverpool, March 4.
Phoenician, Naples, Feb. 28.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Feb. 19.
Weimar, Naples, Feb. 24.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14.

British Princess, Antwerp, Feb. 28.
Calabria, Naples, Feb. 28.
La Lorraine, Havre, March 7.
Leon XIII., Cagis, Feb. 28.
Norge, Copenhagen, Feb. 28.
St. Paul, Southampton, March 7.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15.

Bordeaux, Havre, March 1.

Arrived.

SS Mexico, Stevens, Havana March 7, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 A. M. and left up at 12:30 P. M.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) McGregor, Huelva, &c., Jan. 26, with iron pyrites and cerkwood to the Sulphur Ore Co.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) Carmichael, Barbados &c., Feb. 19, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Colderbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:25 A. M.

SS Kennebec, (Br.,) Wallace, Philadelphia March 7 via Delaware Breakwater March 9, with mdse. in transit to Philip Ruppert.

SS Nederland, (Nor.,) Eveningsen, Port de Paix March 3 and Inagua 4th, with logwood to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Allegheny, (Ger.,) Haase, Hampton, &c., Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Queen Louise, (Br.,) Heno, Philadelphia March 9, in ballast to Vacher & Sherry.

SS Apache, Staples, Jacksonville March 7 via Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Roma, Connor, Philadelphia, to the J. H. Coffey Oil Co.

SS Comeda, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Rio Grande, Johnston, Mobile and Brunswick, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Colorado, Rich, Mobile and Brunswick, with mdse. to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Eagleton, Genoa, &c., Feb. 13, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Bulle, Bunnett, Marseilles Feb. 27 and Carteau March 3, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Blise & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 2:14 P. M.

SS Havelter, (Belg.,) Eyrse, Rio Janeiro, &c., Feb. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Funk & Jaycox. Arrived at the Bar at 2:45 P. M.

SS Finland, Albrecht, Antwerp Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:25 P. M.

SS Hamilton, Ross, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Barcelo, (Nor.,) Thorstad, Puerto Plata March 7, with lumber to the United Fruit Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Fruteva, (Nor.,) Thorstensen, Kingston, Feb. 27, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ken & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:15 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, 8 P. M., March 10, 9:30 P. M., south southeast; light breeze, foggy.

Sailed.

SS Caledonia, (Br.,) for Marseilles.
SS El Alba, for Galveston.
SS Iroquois, for Charleston and Jacksonville.
SS Lloyd, (Ital.,) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Pioneer Point, (Br.,) for Leith and Dundee.
SS Arco Castle, (Br.,) for Cape Town, &c.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, (Ger.,) for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
SS Maconchee, for Savannah.
SS Oneida, for Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

(List of Lights and Fog Signals, Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, 1902. Page 50, No. 1176: List of Beacons and Buoys, Second Lighthouse District, 1902. Pages 72, 98, 102, 109, and 116.)

VINEYARD SOUND (SOW AND PIGS) LIGHT VESSEL, MASSACHUSETTS.—Stationed about 1½ miles southwestward of Sow and Pigs Reef, on northerly side of the easterly entrance to Vineyard Sound.

Notice is hereby given by the Lighthouse Board that about March 21, 1903, Light Vessel No. 41 will be withdrawn from her station, and the station will be marked by Relief Light Vessel No. 88. Relief Light Vessel No. 88 will show, the same as Light Vessel No. 41, a fixed red lantern at the head of each mast, two masts, and during thick or foggy weather will sound a 12-inch steam whistle with the same characteristics as that on Light Vessel No. 41, viz: blasts of 4 seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of 45 seconds.

Relief Light Vessel No. 88 is a flush-deck steam vessel, has two steam schooner rigged, no bowsprit, two short smokestacks, abreast, and the steam whistle between the masts; she differs from Light Vessel No. 41 in having all visible parts from the bow to the middle of the foremast, and from the outside of the mainmast aft, painted red; all visible parts between the fore and main masts, including the middle third of each lantern mast, white. The day marks at each masthead have three vertical stripes of equal width, two red and one white, and on the springstay, midway between the two masts, there is an oval hoop-iron daymark, with one white and two red vertical stripes. The number "88" is in white on each bow and each quarter, and in black on each side of the springstay day mark. The word "Relief" in large black letters, is painted on the bulwarks on the middle of each side. Light Vessel No. 41 will be returned to her station as soon as repairs have been completed, of which due notice will be given, and Relief Light Vessel No. 88 will then be withdrawn.

By Cable.

LONDON March 10.—SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New York via Lobs, arr. at Malta yesterday.

SS Castilia, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld. from Montevideo for New York Feb. 7.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundsell, sld. from Christiansand for New York March 5.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Ventri, sld. from Naples for New York March 5.

SS Indradeo, (Br.,) Capt. Esterbrook, (from Yokohama, &c.,) sld. from Singapore for New York March 7.

SS Sabine, (Br.,) Capt. Gibson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York March 8.

SS Prins Willem V., (Dutch.) Capt. Metus, from New York via West Indies, &c., passed Usham-do-Mar.

SS Queen Mary, (Br.,) Capt. Simpson, from New York via St. Vincent, C. V., for Fort Chalmers, &c., arr. at New Zealand port previous to yesterday.

SS Nyngland, Durrud, from New York, arr. at Antwerp at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Fontebelle, (Br.,) Capt. Mann, from New York, arr. at St. Thomas to-day.

SS Princess, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New York, arr. at Gibraltar to-day.

SS Hubert, (Br.,) Capt. Oliphant, sld. from Para for New York March 8.

SS Toronto, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New York for Hull, arr. at Portland, Eng., to-day.

SS Capo, (Br.,) Capt. Phillips, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Pernambuco for New York yesterday.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) Capt. McCallum, from New York for Liverpool, passed Brow Head yesterday.

SS (presumed) Hellardan, (Br.,) Capt. Macnachtan, from New York for Manchester, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS Cearense, (Br.,) Capt. Fisher, from New York for Rio Janeiro, arr. at Pernambuco March 8.

SS Coronda, (Br.,) Capt. Le Sauteur, from New York for Buenos Ayres and Rosario, arr. at Montevideo yesterday.

SS Minneloma, (Br.,) Capt. Layland, from New York, arr. here yesterday.

SS Lowenburg, (Ger.,) from Calcutta and Colombo for Boston and New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Hudson, (Br.,) Capt. Rusz, from New York for Aden, Singapore, Manila, &c., passed Perim 10-day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	89¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	53¾
Oats, No. 2 mixed	43¾
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	10.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.80
Molasses, O. K. prime	40
Beef, family	14.00
Beef hams	21.00
Tallow, prime	05¼
Pork, mess	18.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	06¾
Lard, prime	10.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	24.25
Butter, Western creamery	28

CHICAGO, March 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, 70@71c; No. 3, 70@70c; No. 2 red, 71@72c; No. 2 corn, 45½c; No. 2 yellow, 45½c; No. 2 oats, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32½@33½c; No. 2 rye, 50¾c; good feeding barley, 43@46c; fair to choice malting, 47@53c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.09; No. 3 Northwestern, $1.07; prime timothy seed, $3.90@4.00; mess pork, per bbl, $18.25@18.37½; lard, per 100 lb, $10.12½@10.17½c; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $9.90@10.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) $8.75@8.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $10.37½@10.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.30; clover, contract grade, $11.50@11.75.

COTTON.—The cotton market was again very active and excited, with the bulls apparently in full control. The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 9 points on better cables from Liverpool, closed steady, but almost immediately turned easier as a result of selling by room traders who were influenced by the larger receipts indicated for the day. The weather reports throughout the South, however, continued unfavorable to the free movement of cotton to market, and floods were reported in the Mississippi Valley, with rains more or less general, ranging from a trace at Charleston to 1.70 inches at Montgomery, Ala. On the whole, fairs was regarded as favorable to the operation of the bulls. The Southern spot markets did not respond to the advance in futures, remaining generally unchanged though firm, while the New York market was advanced 20 points to 10.10c. But the weather conditions and close support continued the active factors, which left the close at practically the best level of the day.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	9.73	9.91	9.72	9.90@9.90
April	9.42	9.66	9.42	9.64@9.65
May	9.73	9.96	9.66	9.94@9.95
June	9.54	9.85	9.54	9.83@9.70
July	9.53	9.70	9.47	9.69@9.70
August	9.21	9.40	9.16	9.40@9.41
September	8.89	9.05	8.84	9.04@9.05
October	8.56	8.65	8.51	8.64@8.65
November	8.47	8.54	8.47	8.54@8.55
December	8.47	8.55	8.47	8.54@8.55

LIVERPOOL, March 10.—Spot cotton firmer; sales, 7,000 bales; speculative and export, 500 bales; American, 5,400 bales; receipts, 17,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales; middling upland, 5.24. Futures opened steady at 5@8 points advance. Closed firm, net 6½@8 points higher. March and March-April, 5.10; April-May, 5.12; May-June, and June-July, 5.14; July-August, 5.13@5.14; August-September, 5.05; September-October, 4.81; October-November, 4.61@4.62; November-December, 4.57. Manchester yarns and cloths quiet.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Dominated still

WOMAN DROWNS HERSELF.

Seeks Her Father in a Race to a River Into Which She Leaps.

OTTER RIVER, Mass., March 10.—In the presence of her father and in spite of all that the parent could do to restrain her, Miss Ida Warner committed suicide here to-day by jumping into the Otter River.

The woman, who had acted as assistant to her father, Francis Warner, Postmaster at the Otter River Station, was thirty-eight years old. Lately she had not been in good health. This morning she seemed to be suffering from mental trouble. Suddenly Mr. Warner, who had been keeping an anxious eye on his daughter, saw her start from the office and run swiftly toward the river, 100 yards away.

Mr. Warner made all possible speed after her, but she reached the bank first and without a pause leaped into the water. The river was deep and the current strong. Mr. Warner could not swim. Finding a plank, he thrust that into the water, in the hope that his daughter would seize it. However, her body was seized by the current and disappeared.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Supreme Court of the United States:

No.—The State Board of Assessors of the Parish of Orleans, pl't in err, vs. The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.—Motion to advance submitted.

No.—Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

No.—Samuel Bell, petitioner, vs. The Commonwealth Title Insurance Trust Company.—Submitted.

No.—The San Diego Land and Town Company, appellant, vs. James A. Jasper et al.—Argued.

No.—Cravalho, MacDougall & Co., Limited, appellant, vs. United States.—Argument concluded for the appellants.

No.—Bank of Commerce, plaintiff, vs. Charles S. Wilson, prosecuting attorney.—Argument commenced for the plaintiff.

No.—Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railway Co., vs. [illegible] (Nos. 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, and 214 and 226.) Nos. 206, 207, 208, and 214.

Calendars for Wednesday, March 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 184, Post Office.

No. 1—In re Slomka.
No. 150—In re Morgan.
No. 181—Aitken vs. The German Ins. Co. of North America vs. same.
No. 158—McElroy vs. Am. Rubber Tire Co.
No. 161—Fairbank Co. vs. Windsor.
No. 162—United States vs. Mills.
No. 164—Nat. Metal Edge, &c., Co. vs. Maroni.
No. 165—In re Ocean S.S. Co.
No. 166—Nat. Surety Co. vs. United States.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Ray, J.—Opens in Room 47 at 11 A. M. Equity calendar and issues of law in suits at law.
42—Edwards vs. Mercantile Trust Co.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars — Wednesday, March 11.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, Laughlin, and Jenks, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

26—Schnaier vs. Na-varre Hotel & Imp. Co.
27—Constable vs. Rossener.
28—Burke vs. Rhoads.
29—Bristol vs. Whitney.
30—Matter of Lewis' Estate vs. Toplitz.
40—White vs. College Bldg., &c., Co.
47—Central Nav. Bank vs. Bradley.
45—Halpin vs. City of New York.
47—Boss vs. Jarmulowsky.
48—In re Cunnion.
51—Forestti vs. Foyer.
52—Aprahamian vs. Burstein.
53—Mackenzie vs. Union Ry. Co.
54—Bauer vs. Parker.
60—In re Weber.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Fleming vs. Brown.
2—Barrett vs. Barrett.
3—Treasdly vs. Treasdly.
4—Hallenbeck vs. Green.
5—Browne vs. Man. Ry. Co.
6—Doss vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7—Anderson vs. Int. R. R.
8—March vs. Keystone Telephone Co.
9—Nat. Cable & Cable Co. vs. Atlantic Cable Co.
10—Line vs. Line.
11—In re Gerdes.
12—City of N. Y. vs. Gardner.
13—Bailey vs. O'Reilly.
14—Hillman vs. Scholer.
15—Nelson vs. Crossmon.
16—In re Hicks.
17—Knight vs. Grand Lodge A. O. U. W.
18—Fried. & Gerdes vs. Fried.
19—Gay vs. De Forest.
20—Murphy vs. same.
21—Milone vs. Hicks.
22—Schroerer vs. Leo.
23—Matter of Chevra B'nai, &c.
24—Continental Wall Paper Co., vs. Thibaut.
25—Gomez vs. Gilman.
26—Consol. Ry. Light-ing, &c., Co. vs. Brodhead.
27—Mercer vs. Zins.
28—In re Bornell.
29—People, &c., vs. Bolan.
30—Same vs. Mannisi.
31—Same vs. Kennedy.
32—Same vs. Kelly.
33—In re Bodine.
34—Brogan vs. Brogan.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. General calendar.

1380—Brady vs. Kennedy.
1384—Rutkauer vs. Hollander.
1387—Warfield vs. Mahler.
1388—Schmidt vs. Lim-burger.
1389—Fanger vs. Tuts.
1390—Gallaher vs. Hayman.
1392—Kessler & Co. vs. Crapsholm.
1393—Stafford vs. Pasle.
1376—Hoffing vs. Amsterdam.
1378—Vice Elmer vs. Bernstein.
1382—Rosenberg vs. Aronsen.
1400—Ridgen Elec. Ill. Co. vs. Feitner.
1402—Thornbury vs. McKenney.
1403—N. Y. Gas Elec. Light, &c., Co. vs. Phillips.
1404—Dunn vs. Dunn.
1407—Smith vs. Kissel.
1408—Dunn vs. McNally.
1409—Hall vs. Morcos.
1410—Kaufman vs. Kaufman.
1411—Sturman vs. Sturman.
1412—Goodfer vs. Scheffer.
1413—Tarshinin vs. Michaelis.
1414—Strohberger vs. Strelberger.
1415—Morris vs. Morris.
1417—De Verasi vs. De Verasi.
1418—Silverbloom vs. Silverbloom.
1419—Sterling vs. Murray.
1420—Sterling vs. Murray.
1421—People, &c., vs. Miller.
1422—In re Bell.
1423—Graves vs. Graves.
1424—Cowen vs. Schenck.
1425—Fowler vs. Levy.
1426—Domaski vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1427—Mokherty vs. Municipal Civil Service Com.
1429—Requette vs. Blackall.
1430—Diamond vs. Am. Surety Co.
1431—In re Grahman.
1432—Collins vs. Hawkes.
1433—Rupoli vs. Van Zandt.
1434—In re Schimmel.
1435—Rosenfeld vs. Black.
1436—In re Clarke.
1437—Hamilton Bank vs. Jennings.
1438—Isaacs vs. H. & H.
1439—St. Anthony & Co. vs.
1440—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Spiers.
1441—Sterling vs. Murray.
1442—People, &c., vs. Miller.
1443—In re Bell.
1444—Graves vs. Graves.
1445—Cowen vs. Schenck.
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1468—Mokherty vs. Municipal Civil Service Com.
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1470—Diamond vs. Am. Surety Co.
1471—In re Grahman.
1472—Collins vs. Hawkes.
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1498—Isaacs vs. H. & H.
1499—St. Anthony & Co. vs.
1500—Twelfth Ward Bank vs. Spiers.
1501—Sterling vs. Murray.
1502—People, &c., vs. Miller.
1503—In re Bell.
1504—Graves vs. Graves.
1505—Cowen vs. Schenck.
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2216—In re Clarke.
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money nominal, 3½ to 6 per cent. on call.

Stocks weak.

Monday's market was a beautiful dream. Yesterday's was a sad awakening to the stern realities first fully discerned on Saturday. In other words, the money market is now the dominating influence, overshadowing the usual consideration of intrinsic values. Plenty of properties now look inviting under normal conditions, but seem uninviting when considered either as speculations or investments amid the monetary vicissitudes of the coming months. There was only a single advance of a full point among properties actively dealt in yesterday, but fear a score fell a point, with many falls of a fraction. Southern Pacific and Union Pacific moved with the rest, showing no certain indication of progress with the personal difference of opinion which sways their prices. Central, Pennsylvania, and St. Paul were among standard favorites whose yielding attested the effect of a universal influence superior to any specific consideration of values.

An unpleasant incident was the disclosure of a deficit in the Ice Trust's balance sheet, as compared with a larger surplus in the previous year. There was no lack of publicity about it, but the publicity does not seem comforting, or really useful, to the suffering stockholders, who have appointed a committee of inquiry. The incident illustrates a frequent Wall Street comment upon one of the anti-trust laws calling for publicity. Historical publicity has its uses and interest, but it is rather irritating to have the disclosures concur with the fall in the security. To be really useful the publicity should relate to what is going to happen. But that is absurd, as absurd and superfluous—from a Wall Street point of view—as explanations of why stocks fall. Congress can hardly supply a substitute for that intelligent anticipation of events which investors must continue to make, for themselves, and at their peril.

Our English friends, who yesterday were sympathetic over the sad results of our "economic debauch," yesterday telegraphed over that the fall of their national security to the lowest price of a generation signifies "nothing wrong here, the governing influences being simply timidity and congestion of capital." The morning telegrams reported the gold in our Treasury at $634,056,653, against say, $170,000,000 in the Bank of England. The comparison, alas, is not so good as appears on the face. There are qualifying conditions not in our favor. But there is no presumption, at least, in saying that we reciprocate their kindly interest, and recognize their diagnosis of their own case as applicable to our own—"nothing wrong here—simply currency complications disturbing an intrinsically good situation."

In connection with the money question there was much discussion of the effect of the payment of the Panama Canal purchase money. This is rather premature, since it lies at the end of Senator Morgan's speech, and no man can say when that will be. Assuming, however, that it must have an end, it can be assumed that the consequent payment will be made in a manner causing no disturbance, and even promising some relief to the situation. The payment of "gold," of course, will not be made in barrels of bullion, as we send currency to Chicago in bales. Payment is not desired in that manner, even if we wished to make it in that manner—as we do not. The requirement of gold is perfectly satisfied by an option to take gold, or its equivalent, and the transaction will be carried through by the exchange of credits, as was the Philippines payment. The Assistant Secretary, Mr. Vanderlip, signed four warrants for similar sums at the same time, and these were used at different times, according to convenience. The forty millions are a considerable sum, but not a large enough item in the international exchanges to cause any disturbance. After the warrants pass from the Treasury the course of business will be the same in this transaction as any other, and the debt will be discharged ultimately in merchandise as the basis of credits against gold already on the other side the ocean. The transaction will begin with the issuance of the Treasury warrants, which will have the same effect as the disbursement of several times as much cash as the sum whose withdrawal caused the flurry Saturday. These warrants will be the basis of banking credits large enough to carry the business through, and the debits will be discharged at a convenient season from bills against our exports in the usual manner. Secretary Shaw's official denial of any call upon the banks was welcome and reassuring, although superfluous.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Smelting pf	½	N. Y. Air Brake	3
Amalgamated Copper	1½	R'way Steel Sp. pf	½
C. C. C. & St. L.	½	Rubber Goods	1
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Tobacco W. pf.	½
Lack. Steel	3	United Fruit	½
Lake E. & W. pf.	3		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Grass Twine	½	Minn. & St. L.	3
Am. Hide & L.	½	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	1½
Am. Ice	3½	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1
Am. Ice pf.	6½	Missouri Pacific	1
Am. Linseed	1	National Biscuit	½
Am. Linseed pf.	4	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Malting	1½	N. Y. Central	½
Am. Malting pf.	3	N. Y. N. H. & H.	1
Am. Smelting	½	Nor. & West.	½
Am. Steel Fdy. pf.	4½	North American	1
Am. Sugar	½	Pacific Coast	1½
At., T. & S. F.	1½	Penn. R. R.	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	P. C. C. & St. L.	½
B'klyn R. T.	1½	Pressed S. Car	½
Buff., R. & P. pf.	5	Pressed S. C. pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	1½	Reading	½
Chi. & Alton	½	Rock Island	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	½
Chi., G. W. pf.	1½	St. L. & San F.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	2½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Southern Pacific	2½
Chi., Terre H.	½	Southern Railway	2½
Consol. Gas	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Cors Products	½	Texas & Pacific	½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Tol., St. L. & W.	1½
Detroit So. pf.	1	Union Pacific	2½
Distillers Sec.	½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1½
Erie	½	U. S. Pipe	½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Realties	1½
Evans. & T. H.	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
General Electric	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	U. S. Steel	½
Int. Pump	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Power	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1
Iowa Central	½	Wabash	½
Kan. City So. pf.	½	Wabash pf.	½
Louis. & Nash.	1	West. Union	2½
Manhattan	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Met. Securities	1	Wis. Central	½
Met. Street Ry.	2½		
Mexican Central	½		
Michigan Central	½		

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Cent. of Ga. 1st pf. Inc.	1½	Erie 1st con. 4s	1

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	1½	Kings Co. Elev. 1st 4	1
Brklyn Ferry 5s	1	Louis. & Nash. gen. 6s	1
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	1½	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1½
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Mob. & O. new 4s	2½
Chi. & Alt. 5½s	1	N. Y. S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Den. & R. G. 4s	1	St. J. & G. I. 1st 6s	2½
Erie gen. 4s	1	Texas Pac. 1st	1
Gen. C. Ft. S. & M. 5s	1½	West Shore 4s, reg.	1½

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
March 10	801,119
To date this year	32,610,005
Corresponding date last year	31,730,709

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

March 10	$2,334,000
To date this year	$151,280,200
Corresponding date last year	$202,207,800

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Emeaustic Tiling Company.
American Tobacco Company.
Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway.
Arizona and Utah Railway.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Company.
Continental Tobacco Company.
University Publishing Company.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Manchester Mills, (New Hampshire.)

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The course of the market generally was highly irregular, heaviness showing in the early dealings, then strength, and finally—under bear pressure—weakness in a number of prominent issues which carried the whole list down so that closing figures were in most cases at or near the low for the day. Nevertheless the market as a whole was not as weak as it looked, or as the declines at the close would indicate, the low figures being forced on very limited offerings of stocks clearly designed to mark prices down as easily and as quickly as possible without losing stock. That there was very little genuine selling, that is, real liquidation, is clear.

From the standpoint of the day's news and developments the advantage lay with the bears. The break in the Ice Trust stocks, the further loss by the banks to the Sub-Treasury, bringing the total loss for the week up to nearly $3,000,000; calling of loans by the banks, and the fear that Saturday's bank statement may show surplus reserves wiped out—these were the disturbing and disquieting features. On the other hand, to offset this there was the rather suggestive fact that at no time did call money rates rise above the legal figure.

Beyond all this, of course, was the official but none the less positive denial of any settlement of the Southern Pacific fight. On the afternoon previous, it will be recalled, there was a great ado in the Street because of a widely circulated report that the fight was off, that the minority and majority interests had come together, and that harmony had been restored. The morning newspapers, setting out the true facts that there had been no settlement, and that there was little probability of any, naturally dampened the spirits of the enthusiasts of the day previous, and led them to tumble out such speculative holdings as they had taken on on the day previous in the belief that the reports were true. Hence the initial and later declines in Union Pacific and Southern Pacific.

The trading in these two stocks—Union and Southern—was on a heavy scale all day, with the early reports from the floor to the effect that "half the room was in the two stocks." Time and again determined bear efforts were made to break the issues, but time and again they were frustrated. It is said that insiders have "pegged" both issues at certain figures not far below the present, and that below these, the quotations will not be allowed to drop.

The selling of the standard shares, such as New York Central, Pennsylvania, and St. Paul, came principally from Keene and Western houses, the Westerners being credited with sales of fully 100,000 shares of these and other issues during the day. There was no news touching on any of the issues—unless the Pennsylvania meeting, authorizing an increase in the capital stock be considered news. There never had been any doubt, however, that such increase would not be ordered, so that this development had no relation to the decline. In New York Central there seemed to be genuine liquidation, it being contended that in the present state of the money market the stock is too high. St. Paul was "driven" for its effect on the rest of the list.

One of the weak features in the morning was Metropolitan, which broke 3 points to 132—the lowest price on the present decline. It is said the selling of the stock yesterday was by Philadelphia interests, who were forced to sell on account of their very heavy losses in Consolidated Lake Superior. One Stock Exchange house, with Philadelphia connections, reported yesterday that its advices were that Philadelphia people had lost fully $30,000,000 as a result of the Lake Superior slump. Yesterday's fall in the Metropolitan stock enabled some of the old bear pool to cover at a handsome profit.

The strongest and the most active stock on the list was Amalgamated Copper. The price of the metal was again advanced during the day, both here and in London, the advance here being ¼c and in London £1—this making an advance in London of £3 since Friday last.

The drop in Ice preferred stock to below 27 marks a decline of nearly 60 points from the high, while at yesterday's low price the common was about 45 points below its high. Strange as it may seem, not a few astute traders have been badly caught in the decline. Tammany "tips" are in consequence not so popular in the Street as they were.

The fact that call money at no time rose above 6 per cent. was pointed to as suggesting that the money situation is not as bad as the bears declared, or even as signs on the surface indicate.

London traded in 15,000 shares during the day, about evenly divided between purchases and sales.

When all other efforts failed the bears, in order to facilitate the market decline, put out the ridiculous story that the Government was forthwith going to withdraw part of its deposits from depository banks in connection with the Panama payment. As found, though, as the story was, it found some believers in the Street, and induced scattered selling.

Syndicate support appeared in the Steel Trust stocks. A published report in the Street yesterday was to the effect that the earnings during the current year will show more than 10 per cent. on the common stock over and above extraordinary allowances for depreciation and improvements.

Master Named in Crude Rubber Affairs.

Justice Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, signed an order appointing John J. Townsend a special master to take proof and report as to what persons are entitled to share in the distribution of funds coming into the hands of the receivers of the Crude Rubber Company. The creditors were allowed until April 21, 1903, to file their respective claims at 20 Nassau Street, the office of the receivers. An application to extend the time was denied.

MONTHLY CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The March report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the amount of wheat remaining in farmers' hands on March 1 to have been about 164,000,000 bushels, or 24.6 per cent. of last year's crop, as compared with 22.3 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 24.5 per cent. of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

The corn in farmers' hands is estimated at about 1,350,000,000 bushels, or 41.6 per cent. of last year's crop, against 30.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 36.9 per cent. of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

Of oats there are reported to be about 385,000,000 bushels, or 26.9 per cent. of last year's crop still in farmers' hands, as compared with 20.8 per cent. of the crop of 1901 on hand on March 1, 1902, and 24.3 per cent. of the crop of 1900 on hand on March 1, 1901.

The following table shows the percentages of last year's crops of wheat, corn, and oats in farmers' hands on March 1, for each of the principal grain producing States:

States.	Wheat. Per Cent.	Corn. Per Cent.	Oats. Per Cent.
New York	27	29	47
Pennsylvania	36	41	46
Texas	11	12	12
Ohio	21	40	36
Michigan	26	36	36
Indiana	34	43	30
Illinois	21	48	26
Wisconsin	20	39	43
Minnesota	20	30	28
Iowa	23	50	35
Missouri	30	33	41
Kansas	23	42	40
Nebraska	34	51	40
South Dakota	27	24	45
North Dakota	18	23	40
California	11	11	10
United States	24.6	41.6	26.9

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Sale on the Stock Exchange of 16 shares of Mount Morris Bank stock at 293.

London cables stating that the Vickers' Sons & Maxim Company has declared a dividend for 1902 of 12½ per cent., against 15 per cent. in 1901 and 20 per cent. in 1900.

According to Halifax dispatches, it is reported that a company is being formed there for the purpose of manufacturing steel in the western part of the province.

Statement from Rochester, N. Y., that the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company will increase its capital stock from $3,000,000 to $4,500,000.

Arrival on La Bretagne of 1,225,000f (about $250,000) gold consigned to the National City Bank.

Western Union Telegraph Company's Executive Committee has recommended to the Directors the declaration of the usual quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

Increase of $7,690,200 in exports of general merchandise at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week, and increase of $5,875,503 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Declaration of the first dividend on its common stock by the Otis Elevator Company.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 3½@6 per cent., with the last loan at 5 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 6½ per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods.

Mercantile paper rates, 6 per cent. nominal for all grades.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $317,908,887; balances, $10,853,064; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $347,202.

Money on call in London, 3½@4 per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3¾@3¾ per cent.

Foreign exchange was firmer. Posted rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.83; demand, $4.86½; cables, $4.86¾.

Commercial bills were 4.82¼@4.83¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: France, 5.19¾ and 5.16¾@5.16¾, less 1-16; reichsmarks, 94 7-16@94½ and 94 15-16; guilders, 39⅝@39 15-16 and 40 1-16@40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@30c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c premium; selling, 1-16c discount. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, March 11.—The Times in its City article to-day says that money was very scarce yesterday, and that practically all that was due the Bank was renewed. Discount rates further advanced. The foreign demand for bar gold was less keen.

The chief Continental Exchanges moved in favor of Wall Street and the bear sales wiped out the recoveries, prices finishing only slightly above Monday's closing figures. Foreigners were more cheerful, and general mining was quietly firm. The Bank bought £37,000 of bar gold.

Silver bars were 22⅞d. spot and 22⅝d. forward, and a large business was reported.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, March 10.—Stock Exchange requirements increased the demand for money in the market to-day. Discounts hardened in sympathy with discount houses raising rates on deposit money. A change in the Bank of England's rate of discount is not expected this week.

On the Stock Exchange the carry-over restricted business, and trading was generally cheerless, though there was an improvement on yesterday. New York's financial position caused much anxiety. Consols opened flat, but recovered during the afternoon. Home rails were irregular.

Americans rallied sharply, and then became quieter. Professionals were indisposed to take undue risks, and a few sales depressed some stocks to below parity, and prices closed irregular. Rio Tintos were strong, owing to the advance in the price of copper, which closed at 63⅝. On the Street Americans were weak and declined half a dollar to a dollar.

To-day's advance of 1½ in the price of copper was attributed to the actual scarcity of the metal, coupled with the large English and Continental demand. Dealers say that some orders from America are two months overdue.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 91⅛; consols, for the account, 91 5-16; Anaconda, 6⅞; Atchison, 83½; Atchison preferred, 100½; Baltimore and Ohio, 94¾; Canadian Pacific, 133¼; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¼; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 173¼; De Beers, 25⅞; Denver and Rio Grande, 37¾; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 89½; Erie, 35¾; Erie first preferred, 68¾; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 143; Louisville and Nashville, 121½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 26¾; New York Central, 143; Norfolk and Western, 72¾; Norfolk and Western preferred, 92¼; Ontario and Western, 31½; Pennsylvania, 73⅝; Rand Mines, 10⅝; Reading, 30; Reading first preferred, 43; Reading second preferred, 30⅝; Southern Railway, 32¾; Southern Railway preferred, 90¼; Southern Pacific, 86¾; Union Pacific, 94⅜; Union Pacific preferred, 90; United States Steel, 37⅝; United States Steel preferred, 88⅝; Wabash, 28⅝; Wabash preferred, 60.

Bar silver dull at 22⅞d per ounce.

Money, 3@3½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £87,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.80; Madrid, 34.05; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, March 10.—Prices were firm on the Bourse to-day. Industrials were the feature, especially metals. Rio Tinto rose on bear covering, which is increasing with the approach of the settlement. Copper advanced sharply on the announcement that the Amalgamated Company had increased the sale price of the metal. At the close prices were slightly easier and the tone was undecided. Foreigners were heavy.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

BERLIN, March 10.—Business opened dull on the Boerse to-day. Later mine shares became firmer in sympathy with a sharp advance in the price of the metal in London and New York. Internationals were generally dull, except Chinese securities, which advanced on the recovery in the price of silver.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 51 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 920,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 280,000 marks; other securities decreased 8,600,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 28,600,000 marks.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Local stocks were active only in spots. Can shares were liquidated, the preferred falling off a point. Box Board issues were steady. Tool fell a point. Carbon was easy. New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 5@6½ per cent.

Complete stock transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Atchison	82½	80⅝	80⅝
5	Atchison pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
146	Boston Elevated	147¼	145	145
7	*Boston & Albany	260	260¾	260¾
11	*Boston & Maine	188	186	186
1	Boston & Maine pf.	175½	175½	175½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
1	Conn. River	234	234	234
400	Mass. Electric	36½	35½	36⅝
6	Mass. Electric pf.	92	92	92
12	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215	215	215
3	Old Colony	211½	211½	211½
100	Pere Marquette pf.	90	90	90
100	*Union Pacific	93½	91	91⅞
1	Vermont & Mass.	176¼	176¼	176¼
85	West End	97	96½	96½
4	West End pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼

TELEPHONES.

717	American	165¼	164	164
9	New England	138	138	138
150	Western	39	39	39
50	Western pf.	90¾	90¼	90⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85½	85	85
137	*Am. Sugar	125½	125	125¾
60	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	121
50	Am. Woolen	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
178	Am. Iron & Steel	19½	19	19
1,965	Dom. Iron & Steel	3½	3½	3½
2	*General Electric	182½	182½	182½
637	Mass. Gas	46¾	45½	45½
706	Mass. Gas pf.	85½	85	85⅝
6	Mergenthaler	181	181	181
25	Planters' Compress	11	11	11
1,110	Planters' Compress pf.	60	57¾	60
22	Pullman	227	227	227
1	Seattle Electric pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
20	Swift Pack. & Prov.	122	122	122
110	United Fruit	106¼	106⅛	106¼
161	Un. Shoe Machine	50	50	50
942	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
200	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	U. S. Steel	37½	36¾	37⅛
822	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	88¾	88⅞
9	Westinghouse	100	100	100

MINING.

100	Adventure	13	12⅝	12⅝
900	Allouez	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝
16,033	Amalgamated	74⅞	72¾	74⅜
10	Anaconda	26½	25¾	25¾
3	Arcadian	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
545	Atlantic	13	13	13
1,100	Bingham	35¼	34½	34⅝
100	Br'sh Columbia	6	6	6
14	*Calumet & Hecla	530	525	530
4,010	Centennial	20	19⅝	20⅛
150	Cochite	30c	30c	30c
450	Cons. Mercur	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
8,800	Copper Range	71	69	70⅝
150	Daly West	97	97	97
1,000	Elm River	3½	3½	3½
370	Franklin	12	12	12
200	Guanajuato	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
90	Isle Royale	14½	14½	14½
220	Made	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Michigan	10½	10½	10½
651	Monarch	58	56¾	56¾
200	Montana Coal & Coke	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
400	Montreal & Boston	1¼	1¼	1¼
670	Old Dominion	21⅜	21	21
530	Osceola	74	73½	73
325	Parrot	30⅝	30	30⅛
50	Phoenix	6¼	6¼	6¼
15	Quincy	116	116	116
70	Rhode Island	3¼	3	3⅛
100	Santa Fe	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
1,005	Shannon	12⅞	12	12⅞
25	Tamarack	180	180	180
110	*Tri-Mountain	90	88	90
540	Trinity	12	11¾	11⅝
2,000	U. S. Coal & Oil	15½	15	15
2,075	United States	25½	24⅝	25½
7,701	Utah	31	29	29⅞
1,280	Victoria	7	7⅛	6
1,007	Winona	8¼	8	8
482	Wolverine	72½	73	73½
70	Wyandotte	1¼	1⅝	1¼

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—There is little to be said of the local market. Trading was dull and prices heavy, declines being noted wherever there was any selling pressure. Liquidation was again apparent in Consolidated Lake Superior common and preferred, while Philadelphia Electric weakened on the rumor that the issues of the Company—for some reason not disclosed—were to be raided. The 4 per cent. bonds have already declined 2½ per cent. since this hint was first given to the Street. A house that was a heavy buyer of Cambria Steel some time ago, was a seller to-day; but offerings were well taken. With the exception of Consolidated Lake Superior preferred, which closed off a point, to-day's net changes were limited to small fractions.

Total sales 25,738 shares and $85,000 bonds.

Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Ry. Co.	50	50	50
30	Bell Telephone	70½	70½	70½
5	Bank of North Am.	273	273	273
1,872	Cambria Steel	25¾	25¾	25¾
4,907	Cons. Lake Superior	6¾	6½	6½
	Com. Lake Superior pf.	20½	18¾	20½
10	Diamond Steel pf.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
45	Elec. Co. of Am.	8¼	8¼	8¼
1,800	Erie	34½	34	34
100	Fairmount Park Tran.	73	73	73
745	Lehigh Valley	41¾	41¾	41¾
20	Penn. R. R.	134	134	134
525	Pennsylvania	72 9-16	71	71½
10	Phila. Traction	97	97	97
2,385	Phila. Electric	7 1-16	6 15-16	6 15-16
535	Phila. Co.	45	44¾	44¾
40	Phila. Co. pf.	46½	46½	46½
6,300	Reading	20⅝	20 11-16	20 15-16
850	Southern Pacific	86¼	85¾	86
	Southern Ry.	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
300	Susq. Steel	17½	17½	17½
100	Tidewater Steel Co.	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	United Co. of N. J.	230	230	230
965	United Gas Imp. Co.	107⅞	107⅜	107⅝
400	Union Traction	40½	40½	40½
1,340	United States Steel	37½	37¼	37⅜
30	United States Steel pf.	89½	89½	89½
65	United Trac., Pitts., pf.	51	50	51
400	Warwick Steel	5½	5	5
18	W., Jer. & Seashore Ry.	70½	70½	70½
100	Weisbach Co.	30½	30½	30½

BOND.

$5,000	Brewing 6s	113½	113½	113½

*New high mark.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 10.—Complete stock transactions to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	Brewing	31½	31½	31½
50	Brewing pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
80	Con. Ice	27	27	27
985	Crucible Steel	20	19½	20
207	Crucible Steel pf.	93	92½	92⅝
150	Fire Proof	37	37½	37½
100	Fire Proof pf.	98	98	98
1,654	Mfrs' Light & Heat	105	99	105
10	Monon Water	40	40	40
75	Pittsburg Coal	27¾	27¾	27¾
70	Pittsburg Coal pf.	89	89	89
240	Pittsburg Plate Glass	140	140	140
120	River Coal pf.	40	38½	38½
20	Union Steel	97	95	95
250	United States Steel	38¾	38¼	38¼
15	West. Air Brake	175	175	175
34	West. Elec. 2d	102½	102	102
1,000	Window Glass	45	45	45
10	American Trust	460	460	460
20	Commonwealth Trust	230	230	230
10	D. S. T. & T.	235	235	235
60	Enterprise Nat. Bank	125	125	125
30	Equitable Trust	177	176½	177
235	Federal Nat. Bank	175½	175	175½
5	G. A. R. 2d T.	174	174	174
7	German Nat. Bank	265	265	265
4	Iron City Nat. Bank	120	120	120
200	Iron City Trust	140½	140	140½
70	Mercn. & M. T.	97	97	97
10	North Am. Savings	125	125	125
20	Peoples Trust	210	210	210
30	Real Estate Trust	211	209½	211
30	U. S. Nat. Bank	150	150	150

BOND.

$5,000	Brewing 6s	112½	112½	112½

*New high mark.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 10.—The money market continues very firm. Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 16 2-3c discount; clearings, $22,229,276; balances, $1,710,807. The foreign exchange market is slightly firmer. Rates, however, are unchanged.

The Boston coppers awoke to-day from the lethargy which had depressed them of late, and Copper Range, Centennial, and Utah were active. There were large sales of Amalgamated, and, although it was irregular, the price was higher. St. Mary's Mineral Land was offered at 80. Boston Elevated sold off 2½, to 145, on an odd lot. American Telephone extended its decline to 164, 1½ loss for the day. Massachusetts Gas preferred lost ⅝, to 85; the common ⅝, to 45¾. Dominion Iron lost 1⅝, to 32⅝.

Complete transactions were as follows:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
270	Atchison	82½	80⅝	80⅝
5	Atchison pf.	97¾	97¾	97¾
146	Boston Elevated	147¼	145	145
7	*Boston & Albany	260	260¾	260¾
11	*Boston & Maine	188	186	186
1	Boston & Maine pf.	175½	175½	175½
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	123	123	123
1	Conn. River	234	234	234
400	Mass. Electric	36½	35½	36⅝
6	Mass. Electric pf.	92	92	92
12	N. Y. N. H. & H.	215	215	215
3	Old Colony	211½	211½	211½
100	Pere Marquette pf.	90	90	90
100	*Union Pacific	93½	91	91⅞
1	Vermont & Mass.	176¼	176¼	176¼
85	West End	97	96½	96½
4	West End pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼

TELEPHONES.

717	American	165¼	164	164
9	New England	138	138	138
150	Western	39	39	39
50	Western pf.	90¾	90¼	90⅝

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	85½	85	85
137	*Am. Sugar	125½	125	125¾
60	Am. Sugar pf.	121	121	121
50	Am. Woolen	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Am. Woolen pf.	79	79	79
178	Am. Iron & Steel	19½	19	19
1,965	Dom. Iron & Steel	3½	3½	3½
2	*General Electric	182½	182½	182½
637	Mass. Gas	46¾	45½	45½
706	Mass. Gas pf.	85½	85	85⅝
6	Mergenthaler	181	181	181
25	Planters' Compress	11	11	11
1,110	Planters' Compress pf.	60	57¾	60
22	Pullman	227	227	227
1	Seattle Electric pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
20	Swift Pack. & Prov.	122	122	122
110	United Fruit	106¼	106⅛	106¼
161	Un. Shoe Machine	50	50	50
942	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31	31	31
200	U. S. Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
200	U. S. Steel	37½	36¾	37⅛
822	U. S. Steel pf.	90½	88¾	88⅞
9	Westinghouse

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, March 10, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Adams Express 4s	104			
3,000	Am. Dock & I. 6s				
5,000	Am. Ice 6s	86			
1,000	Am. Arbor 1st 6s	97½			
11,000	Atch. T. & S. F. gen 4s	93½			
1,000	Atl. & S. F. gen 4s				
2,000	Balt. & O. R. 4s	102			
1,000	Registered	101½			
1,000	Bkn. Q. C. & S. 1st 6s	102½			
1,000	Bkn. Un. El. 1st 5s	102½			
28,000	Adjustment 5s	91			
5,000	Bkn. Un. El. 1st 4s	90			
1,000	Adjt 4s, stamped	90½			
2,000	B. & O. pr lien 3½s	82½			
2,000	Buff. R. & P. gen 4s	102½			
1,000	Gold 4s	102½			
1,000	B. & O. S. W. 1st 4s	98			
1,000	Registered	98½			
1,000	Bur. C. R. & N. 1st 5s	102½			
1,000	Registered	102½			
1,000	Can. Sou. 1st 5s	107½			
1,000	Cent. of N. J. gen 5s	130			
1,000	Cent. Pac. gtd 4s	90			
1,000	Ches. & O. 4½s	99			
12,000	C. & O. gen 4½s	103½			
30,000	Chi. & E. I. 1st 6s	112			
2,000	C. & E. I. 1st 5s	123			
5,000	Chi. Gas Trust 5s	94½			
12,000	Chi. Ind. & L. 1st 6s	112			
2,000	Chi. Ind. & L. 1st 5s	123			
5,000	Chi. Ind. & So. 5s	111			
7,000	Chi. Mil. & St. P. C. & P.	110½			
25,000	Debentures 5s	110½			
1,000	D. & G. St. Sc 5s	111½			
1,000	C. R. I. & P. R. R. 4s	89			
5,000	4s	84½			
1,000	4s	84½			
6,000	4s	84			
11,000	4s	84½			
63,000	4s	84			
2,000	4s	84½			
2,000	Choc. Ok. & G. 5s	96			
10,000	Cons. 6s	102			
2,000	C. C. C. & St. L. gen 4s	94½			
40,000	4s	94			
4,000	4s	100½			
1,000	St. L. Div 1st	102½			
5,000	Col. F. & I. conv 5s	107			
2,000	5s	86			
3,000	5s	87			
20,000	5s	87			
10,000	5s	87			
3,000	5s	87			
5,000	Col. F. & I. gen 5s	103½			
2,000	Col. Mid. 1st 4s	70			
5,000	Colo. Mid. 1st	93½			
1,000	Colo. Sou. 4s	101½			
11,000	4s	101½			
4,000	4s	101½			
1,000	4s	101½			
Bon. C. R. & M. 1st	1,000	106½			
Canada So 1st	1,000	108½			
4,000	2s	108½			
Cons. of Ga. con 5s	3,000	107			
3,000	5s	107½			
1st 1st 6s	1,000	77			
11,000	Cons. of N. J. gen 6s	130			
1,000	Cent. Pac. gtd 4s	90			
1,000	4s	90			
C. & O. gen 4½s	2,000	103½			
12,000	4½s	103½			
30,000	4½s	103½			
11,000	4½s	103½			
1st con 5s	12,000	112			
Ore S. L. 1st 6s	2,000	123			
Penn. conv 3½s	11,000	102½			
11,000	3½s	102½			
11,000	3½s	102			
500	3½s	101½			
10,000	3½s	101½			
10,000	3½s	101½			
14,000	3½s	101½			
30,000	3½s	101½			
2,000	3½s	101½			
6,000	3½s	101½			
Registered	11,000	102½			
Pitts & West 1st	1,000	100½			
Reading gen 4s	5,000	96½			
12,000	4s	96½			
Reading, J. C rel 4s	2,000	94½			
St. J. & G. I 1st 4s	4,000	89			
St. L. I. M. & S gen 5s	4,000	114			
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 4s	20,000	85½			
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	11,000	85½			
2,000	4s	86			
Cons 4s	2,000	79			
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. gen 3½s	2,000	102½			
Registered	15,000	102½			
N. Y. C. & H. R. L. S. col 3½s	20,000	90			
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. gu money 4s	1,000	93½			
N. Y. L. E. & W. ref 4s	1,000	101½			
1,000	4s	101½			
N. Y. S. & W. 1st ref 5s	1,000	110			
Nort. & W. con 6s	1,000	106½			
1,000	6s	106½			
16,000	6s	106½			
Nort. & W. Pocah C. & C. 4s	5,000	91½			
Northern Pac 3s	11,000	73			
Nor. Pac gen 3s	11,000	73			
Ore. R. & N. 1st & par bds	20,000	93			
5,000	93				
1,000	93				
11,000	93½				
1st con 5s	12,000	112			
Ore S. L. 1st 6s	2,000	123			
Penn. conv 3½s	11,000	102½			
11,000	3½s	102			
500	3½s	101½			
10,000	3½s	101½			
10,000	3½s	101½			
14,000	3½s	101½			
30,000	3½s	101½			
2,000	3½s	101½			
6,000	3½s	101½			
Registered	11,000	102½			
Pitts & West 1st	1,000	100½			
Reading gen 4s	5,000	96½			
12,000	4s	96½			
Reading, J. C rel 4s	2,000	94½			
St. J. & G. I 1st 4s	4,000	89			
St. L. I. M. & S gen 5s	4,000	114			
St. L. & S. F. R. R. 4s	20,000	85½			
St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	11,000	85½			
2,000	4s	86			
Cons 4s	2,000	79			
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. gen 3½s	2,000	102½			
Registered	15,000	102½			
N. Y. C. & H. R. L. S. col 3½s	20,000	90			
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. gu money 4s	1,000	93½			
N. Y. L. E. & W. ref 4s	1,000	101½			
1,000	4s	101½			
N. Y. S. & W. 1st ref 5s	1,000	110			
Nort. & W. con 6s	1,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.06	.06
Alpha Consolidated	.03	.04
Andes	.22	.22
Belcher	.60	.54
Best & Belcher	2.40	2.30
Bullion	.11	.13
Caledonia	2.50	2.60
Challenge Consolidated	.05	.05
Chollar	.41	.41
Confidence	1.50	1.45
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.10	2.20
Consolidated Imperial	.04	.04
Crown Point	.42	.44
Gould & Curry	.48	.51
Hale & Norcross	.95	1.00
Julia	.03	.03
Justice	.19	.18
Kentucky Consolidated	.05	.06
Lady Washington Con.	.05	.05
Mexican	1.45	1.40
Occidental Consolidated	.46	.48
Ophir	2.10	2.20
Overman	.55	.57
Potosi	.43	.46
Savage	.40	.42
Sag Belcher	.29	.29
Sierra Nevada	1.00	1.05
Syndicate	.07	.06
St. Louis	.16	.15
Union Consolidated	1.30	1.35
Utah Consolidated	.32	.31
Yellow Jacket	.02	.01
Silver bars	49½	49½
Mexican dollars	38@38½	38@38½
Drafts, sight	12½	12½
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9½	9¾	9	9¼
Alamo	1	4	1	4
American Con	1½	2¼	1½	2¼
Ammonia	13½	18	13½	18
Blue Bell	5	8	5	8
C. K. & N.	13	13½	13	13½
C. C. Consolidated	4½	5¼	4½	5¼
Coriolanus	2	4	2¼	4
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Dante	2½	3	2½	3
Doctor Jackpot	10½	10	9¾	10
Elkton	36½	37	36	37½
El Paso	55	56½	55½	57½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	3½	5
Findlay	11¾	11½		
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5	5¼	5	5¼
Golden Cycle	75	80	74½	78
Golden Fleece	5	11	5	11
Gold Bond	3½	3¾	3	3¾
Gold Sovereign	2¾	3	2¾	3
Index	4	4½	4¼	4¾
Gold Exploration	2½	3	2½	3
Isabella	19½	19¾	18½	18¾
Jackpot	8½	11	10	12
Keystone	4½	5½	4¾	5¾
Last Dollar	21	50	40	65
Lexington	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
Little Puck	2½	3	2½	3½
Little Bennie	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Mollie Gibson	6	6	6	6½
Mary Cashen	3¾	4	3¾	4
Moon Anchor	8	9	7¾	8½
New Haven	2¾	3¾	2¾	3½
Old Gold	3	3¾	3	3¾
Pharmacist	4	4¼	4	4¼
Pinnacle	4¼	4½	4¼	5
Portland	127	128	126	132
Rose Maud	2½	3	2½	2½
Rose Nicol	2¾	3	2¾	3
Sunset Eclipse	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾
Vindicator	99	105	98	102
Work	6¾	7	6¾	7¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,903,361
Gold	114,616,465
Silver	16,001,683
United States notes	2,756,075
Treasury notes of 1890	106,270
National bank notes	15,000,000
Total receipts this day	1,204,324
Total receipts this month	13,438,502
Total receipts this year	291,096,469
Total expenditures this day	2,470,000
Total expenditures this month	17,150,000
Total expenditures this year	361,706,580
Deposits in National banks	150,392,353
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	399,101
Government receipts—	
Internal revenue	423,481
Customs	662,455
Miscellaneous	148,385

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$308,058,000
Silver dollars	465,988,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,706,837
Silver bullion of 1890	20,314,163
Total	$886,058,000

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$308,058,000
Silver certificates outstanding	465,978,000
Treasury notes	22,031,000
Total	$896,058,000

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$86,002,843
Gold certificates	30,014,120
Silver coin and bullion	10,937,589
Silver certificates	5,064,114
United States notes	2,756,075
Other assets	24,377,513
Total in Treasury	$160,051,734
Deposits in National banks	151,392,354
Total	$311,044,088
Current liabilities	89,140,727
Available cash balance	$221,903,361

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—

	1903.	1902.	1901.
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week Feb.	$2,453	$1,795	.....
Month	6,645	6,443	.....
From July 1	84,159	66,317	.....

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—

Mileage	574	574	574
Month Feb.	164,000	195,175	166,064
From July 1	1,812,193	1,767,772	1,634,012

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—

Mileage	4,284	4,284	4,241
Month Feb.	3,870,928	3,114,007	2,929,385
From July 1	29,208,774	27,243,490	24,633,328

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

Mileage	2,007	2,004	2,000
4th week Feb.	255,755	203,482	199,633
Month	1,000,398	908,819	625,770
From July 1	8,247,514	7,312,502	7,088,199

WABASH—

Mileage	2,448	2,367	2,358
1st week March	397,005	337,405	311,067
From July 1	14,402,644	13,831,502	12,904,064

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—

Mileage	977	977	862
1st week March	110,807	103,823	93,666
From July 1	4,425,901	4,007,580	3,665,719

ILLINOIS CENTRAL for January—

Gross earnings	3,777,861	3,498,553	3,220,473
Exp. and taxes	2,562,711	2,190,722	1,950,804
Net earnings	1,215,156	1,332,831	1,269,669
Gross, 7 months	25,337,940	24,128,903	21,977,172
Exp. and taxes	18,190,820	16,106,723	14,903,635
Net, 7 months	7,734,029	8,021,800	6,683,540

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN for January—

	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	350,014	314,020	44,993
Exp., inc. taxes	406,401	325,140	81,261
Net earnings	152,612	188,883	*36,269
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	3,738,819	3,312,545	426,274
Exp., inc. taxes	2,688,688	2,250,626	438,062
Net earnings	1,050,161	1,062,893	*25,732

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE SYSTEM for January—

Gross earnings	1,037,303	884,743	52,615
Exp. and taxes	780,178	695,940	113,873
Net earnings	257,125	188,803	*61,258
From July 1 to Jan. 31—			
Gross earnings	7,241,114	6,606,774	634,340
Exp. and taxes	5,530,805	4,464,508	872,297
Net earnings	1,904,949	2,142,266	*237,317

*Decrease.

CRUCIBLE STEEL CHANGES.

President Miller Resigns—Third Vice President Park Out, Too.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Crucible Steel Company to-day, Reuben Miller resigned as President and Frank E. Smith was elected President and General Manager. James H. Park also tendered his resignation as Third Vice President, to take effect April 1.

It is said the resignations have no significance, both gentlemen desiring to retire from active duty. Mr. Miller will still retains his position as Chairman of the Executive Committee.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Southwestern Life Insurance Company is being organized at Dallas, Texas, with a capital stock of $250,000 and a proposed surplus of 450,000.

The Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) has named a special committee to confer with the Factory Insurance Association in regard to many complaints of Southern local fire insurance agents that the factory underwriters are writing lines in the South in accordance with conditions at variance with local board rules.

It was announced in local fire insurance circles yesterday that the Security Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which J. Ramsey Barry is President, is planning to increase its capital stock from $100,000 to $200,000 with a view to entering New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, and Missouri for the transaction of fire insurance business.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 322 Fifth Avenue, Near 32d Street, Sold for Record Figure.

William C. Dewey Buys on West Thirteenth Street—Sale of Upper Sixth Avenue Corner—Other Dealings.

Mrs. Albert Bierstadt, widow of the well-known artist, who recently purchased Charles W. Morse's residence at 724 Fifth Avenue, has sold her house at 322 Fifth Avenue to Mrs. Christopher M. Bell, who owns the similar adjoining dwelling at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street. Each house stands on a lot 32.11 by 100, and, with the abutting stable property at 3 West Thirty-second Street, 23.6 by 98.9, Mrs. Bell now controls a plot having frontages of 65.10 feet on Fifth Avenue and 123.6 on Thirty-second Street. The price paid for Mrs. Bierstadt's house is said to be $400,000, which figure would make the transaction a record-breaker among the many sensational deals which the last two years have brought forth along that section of Fifth Avenue. For the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, Marshall Field paid at the rate of $95 per square foot; the site of Aeolian Hall, just north of Thirty-fourth Street, was bought by the New York Realty Corporation for $90 per square foot, while the present sale of No. 322 shows a square foot price of about $121. The southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street, owned by John Jacob Astor, and now occupied by the Hotel Cambridge, is under a long lease to the Gorham Manufacturing Company, and will probably be made the site of a new building within the next two or three years, although no date has yet been announced in connection with the proposed improvement. The Hotel Cambridge plot is separated from Mrs. Bell's holdings on the Thirty-second Street corner by two five-story buildings covering a combined frontage of 32.11 feet.

William C. Dewey of Springfield, Mass., has bought from Mayer S. Auerbach 8 and 10 West Thirteenth Street, old buildings on a plot 40 by 103 and irregular, giving in part payment vacant property on One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, near Jerome Avenue. It is understood that Mr. Dewey will erect a new building on the Thirteenth Street site.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for Lewis L. Wolff, to Gustavus L. Lawrence, the northwest corner of Reade and Greenwich Streets, old buildings on plot 67.5 by 81.8.

James M. Horton has bought from the Lynch estate the southeast corner of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, a four-story building with store on lot 22.6 by 80.

E. H. Turner of C. E. Harrell's office has sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to Isidore L. Koplik the three-story stone front dwelling 137 East Fifty-fifth Street, on lot 20 by 100, 60 feet east of Lexington Avenue.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Alice C. Griffin the four-story dwelling 202 West Ninety-third Street, 17 by 100.

Gordon S. McCready & Co. have sold for Frederick Scovel the three-story dwelling 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 16.4 by 100.

William A. Martin has resold the dwelling 324 Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 75, purchased by him at auction several weeks ago.

A. W. Mead has sold for Mrs. F. H. Johnson the four-story brownstone front dwelling 668 Lexington Avenue, 20 by 80.

Young & Gabren have sold for a Mr. Rose to Conger Bryant the four-story brownstone front dwelling 51 West Ninety-first Street, 18 by 100.8.

Mark Blumenthal has sold 62 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story triple flat with stores on lot 25 by 100.11.

Randolph Jacobs & Co. have sold for Charles M. Rosenthal to Arthur E. Silverman the five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 125 by 100.4 feet west of Seventh Avenue, and to C. M. Silverman the two lots on the same side of same street, 50 by 100, commencing 200 feet east of Eighth Avenue. Apartment houses are to be built on all the lots.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co.

2,018 Anthony Street, west side, 68.9 feet north of Bush Street, 19.5 by 86.5 by 18.6 by 74.2, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. C. Backus $5,112

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

49 Broome Street, southwest corner of Lewis Street, 25 by 60, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Isabella Heyman et al. agst. Mary Hollister et al. 18,200

One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Wadsworth Avenue, 50 by 90, vacant; public auction sale, to E. Adam 7,000

5 Vandam Street, north side, 60 feet west of Macdougal Street, 25.5 by 125 and irregular, seven-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Isidore Jackson and another 18,775

By Peter J. Meyer & Co.

2,242 Fifth Avenue, west side, 74.10 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 85, five-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Bertha Wagner 17,800

and West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18 by 99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, John McClure, as trustee 12,000

28 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 20 by 99.11, five-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. A. Price and another, as executors 18,000

Tenth Avenue, Wakefield, north side, 100 feet west of Fifth Street, 25 by 114, two-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, M. C. Haviland 2,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Riverdale Lane and Two Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, (proposed,) 90 by 250 and irregular, vacant; all title and interest of Kate Veeder on March 10, 1903; sale by order of the Sheriff, to the Rivers estate 45

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Vincent A. Ryan, fore losure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, West Broadway, northwest corner of Spring Street, 73.4 by 35.8 and irregular, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $98,904.

By Philip A. Smith, foreclosure sale, Alfred J. Talley, referee, 300 East Sixtieth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.8, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $3,024.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, Paul L. Kiernan, referee, 211 West Fifty-eighth Street, north side, 175 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 20 by 100.5, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $31,546.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., Company, partition sale, John E. Coffin, referee, 33 East Thirty-first Street, north side, 172.10 feet east of Madison Avenue, 21.5 by 98.9, three-story brownstone-front dwelling.

By James L. Wells, executors' sale, 200 West Fourth Street, west side, 80 feet north of Bank Street, 20 by 90, three-story brick dwelling; 208 West Fourth Street, east side, 90.8 feet north of Bank Street, 20 by 75, three-story brick dwelling; 426 West Twenty-fifth Street, south side, 375 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, three-story brick dwelling with two-story brick stable at the rear.

By L. J. Phillips & Co., public auction sale, 51 and 51½ Morton Street, north side, 250.3 feet east of Hudson Street, 33.11 by 100.1 and irregular, Trinity Church leasehold, two four-story tenements.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles A. Jackson, referee, 437 and 439 West Forty-fifth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 50 by 100.5, three and four-story brick factory buildings. Due on judgment, $24,594.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Nos. 410 and 412 West Forty-fifth Street, for a two and three story brick church and dwelling, 50 by 94; Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of 113 Fulton Street, owner; J. Boese of 230 Broadway, architect; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 237 and 239 Eldridge Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with stores, 40.9 by 87.8 and 87; L. Spielberger of 76 St. Mark's Place, owner; Isaac Smallhouse of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $40,000.

Eleventh Street, north side, 362.5 feet east of Avenue D, for a one-story brick engine room, 40 by 47.4; also Eleventh Street, north side, 403.4 feet east of Avenue D, for a one-story brick boiler room, 48.8 by 47.4; New York Mutual Gas Company of 36 Union Square, owners; W. A. Allen of 36 Union Square, architects; cost, $6,000.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 287 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 40 by 84; John McGrath of 1,790 Anthony Av, owner; James F. Meehan of 1,790 Anthony Av, architect; cost, $70,000.

Viator Street, east side, 125 feet north of Columbus Avenue, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21 by 45; Krause & Damasche, Clawson Avenue, owners; J. Schling, West Farms Road, architect; cost, $8,000.

One Hundred and Forty-first Street, south side, 100 feet east of Willis Av, for six five-story brick tenements, 40 by 84; Gaines-Norris Co. of 1,090 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owners; G. F. Pelham of 506 Fifth Avenue, architects; cost, $150,000.

Nos. 1,896 to 1,900 Third Avenue, to three four-story brick tenements, with stores; estate of W. Bowne of 66 Broadway, owner; ——, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 14 James Slip, to a one-story iron storage warehouse; Abeles Brothers of 196 South Street, owners; F. Van Assche, Jersey City, N. J., architect; cost, $2,200.

Bleecker and Greene Streets, northeast corner, to eighty-story brick lofts; G. Lange of 150 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, owner; W. J. Dilthey of 1 Union Square, architects; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 68 and 70 Tenth Avenue, to a sign; D. Lowenstein of 70 Tenth Avenue, owner; W. Totten of 111 West Broadway, architect; cost, $540.

No. 401 East Seventy-sixth Street, to a four-story brick tenement; L. Eberhart, premises, owner; Thomas Dunlap of 306 East Eighty-second Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 975 Lexington Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling, with stores; E. Begot, premises, owner; J. Lyons of 170 St. Nicholas Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 2,269 and 2,270 Third Avenue, to two three-story brick stores; R. I. Brown of 9 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, owner; R. & P. Walker of 147 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 38 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; I. Bloch of 295 Pearl Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

No. 38 Rivington Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; Isidor Bloch of 295 Pearl Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, north side, 175 feet east of Webster Avenue, 25 by 100, three-story brick dwelling; Harry T. Howell of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, March 10.

AMSTERDAM AV, 941, n e corner of 91st St, 37.11x100; Joseph L. Miller-brandt to Martin M. Goodman, (mtg $40,000) $100

AMSTERDAM AV, 941, n e corner of 91st St; Martin M. Goodman to Eugenia Wolf, (mtg $50,000) 1

AVENUE B, s e corner of 13th St, 49.9x 83; Adolph Finkenberg to Morris Krongrad and another, (mtg $35,000) 1

BARHAFTE, s s of 175th St, 27x100; Kate L. Watkins to Clement H. Smith and another, joint tenants 1

BROOME ST, 312 and 314, n s, 44x100; Mary Ann Hoppel to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $35,000) 100

CANAL ST, 312 to 316, s s, 66x39.4x irregular; Albert Harrison, by committee, to Francis L. Archer, all title 850

CANAL ST, 312 to 316, s s, 66x39.4x irregular; Francis L. Archer to Clarence L. Smith, B. & S. Co. G. 1

CANAL ST, 312 to 316, s s, 66x39.4x irregular; Thomas and George F. Washington, heirs, &c., to Clarence L. Smith, all title, quitclaim 350

CEDAR ST, 63, and part of 58, s s, 16.11½x76.10x irregular; Bethel of Leads to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, Ca. G. 1

CHERRY ST, 345, s w corner of Montgomery St, 21.3x80.9x23.4x96.10; Mary Foley and others to Pierce Lavendel and another 1

CLINTON ST, 244, e s, 20.1x71.11x20.10x71.11; Hiram Sift to Nathan Lubetkin, (mtg $25,000) 1

COLLEGE PL, 67 s, 100 ft n e of Hawthorne St, 50x100; Max Marx to Michael Dowd 100

DAVIDSON AV, s e corner of King's Bridge road, runs s 2.3 to old King's Bridge Road, n w 4.1x w 17.3 to King's Bridge Road, new line, n e 21.7; City of New York to Emilie M. Vogel $10

DELANCEY ST, 62, s s, 21.11½x20.1x24.7½; David Cohen to Louis Golde, 3-5 part, (mtg $40,000) 1

GRAND ST, s w corner of Elizabeth St, 68.6x25.4x irregular; Tishman to Sadie Bonwit, quitclaim 1

HOUSTON ST, 102, map of portion of Hunt estate; Julia Hammer to Domenico Zampetti 1

LOT 156, map of portion of Hunt estate; Julia Hammer to Domenico 1

LOTS 406 and 439, map of Van Nest Park; Lauretta Becker to Sarah F. Cahill, (mtg $600) 100

MACDOUGAL ST, 86, e f, 25x100; Georgiette Westervelt and others to Harris Mandelbaum and another 1

MADISON AV, s e corner of 83d St, 20x 75; Cesare G. Rizzo to Lee Sire, B. & S. Co. G. 1

MONROE ST, 36, s s, 23x100; Harris Seal to David Cohen, 3-5 part, all liens 1

MORRIS PARK AV, s e, 100 ft s of Lincoln St, 25.6x100, Van Nest Station; Edward J. Cahill to Sarah F. Cahill, (mtg $2,600) 100

PERRY AV, w s, 22.2 ft n of 208th St, 27.4x111.4x22.8x100.5; William M. Sharpe to Mary T. F. O'Neill 1

PLEASANT AV, 207, w s, 25x80; Agnesia Martino to John Connelly, (mtg $12,000) 1

SULLIVAN ST, 226, e s, 25x100; Henrietta Riede to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 93 ft n 176th St, 25x100.10; George Mortimer to Edward S. Prince 14,500

WEST END AV, 567, w s, 20x80; Archer V. Pancoast, trustee, to Ella F. Cook, B. & S. Co. G. 1

3D AV, e s, 17.11x74, Joseph Dickson, jr., to Nellie Voit, (mtg $4,000) 1

3D AV, e s, 55.11 ft s of 56th St, 18.2x 60; Harry L. Smyser to Lydia E. Herr and another, all title and quitclaim 5,000

3D AV, 1,845, e s, 24.7x100; Theodore Gerver to George H. Gouraud and others, B. & S. 1

7TH ST, 208 to 214 East, 100x80.10; Fleetwood Realty Company of 208 to Horwitz Realty Company, (mtg $84,000) 1

8TH AV, s e corner of 117th St, 100.11x 150; Sarah L. Jackson to William H. Porter, B. & S. 1

9TH ST, 418 East, 21.2x82.2x24.8x82.8; Louis Haines to Joseph and William Wolf, (mtg $30,000) 100

9TH ST, 420 East, 21.2x82.2x24.8x82.8; Joseph Wolf and another to Louis Weisman and another, (mtg $32,000) 100

10TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100; Louis Haines to Joseph and William Wolf, (mtg $25,000) 100

10TH ST, s s, 301.3 ft e of Waverley Place, 18.2x98.11x44.6x97.5; Christopher St. s s, 200 ft e of Waverley Place, 18.2x 80; Abbot Merrall & Condit to Anken Merrall & Condit Company 1

11TH ST, 323 West, 25x101.10; Caroline H. Trowbridge and others, executors, to Harris Mandelbaum and another, B. & S. 13,250

13TH ST, 343 and 344 East, 42x103.6; Abraham D. Weinstein and another to Bernard Gordon, (mtg $60,000) 100

17TH ST, n s, 198.1 ft w of 4th Av, 48.6x 184 to 18th St; William H. Jackson to William H. Porter, B. & S. 1

20TH AV, s s, being Lot 932, map of Pelhamfield, 100x114; Mabney F. Caldwell to Sarah E. Loos, ½ part, (mtg $1,000) 800

20TH ST, n s, 163 ft e of 9th Av, 25x 91.11; Whitney Paper Company to De Witt C. Thomas, (mtg $6,000) 1

20TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 18x 91.11; De Witt C. Thomson to George W. Campbell, (mtg $6,000) 1

20TH ST, 210 East, 16.8x88.9; Louis C. Tiffany and others, executors, to John Gallagher 10,800

20TH ST, n s, 188.4 ft e of 9th Av, 23.4x 98.9; Helen Hall to Harris Mandelbaum and another, quitclaim 1

42D ST, 321 West, 20x100.4; Henry L. Byrnes to May E. Bannon, (mtg $20,000) 1

49TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.5; Martha M. Dederer to Edward H. Litchfield and others, trustees, (mtg $215,000) 1

47TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 97.6x81.4x100.11; Acker, Merrall & Condit to Acker, Merrall & Condit Company, (mtg $32,000) 100

51ST ST, 532 West, 20.9x100.5; Acker, Merrall & Condit to Acker Merrall & Condit Company, (mtg $35,000) 1

52D ST, 56 West, 20x100.5; Rosaline M. Terrure to Katharine Di Poliono Pease. 100

53D ST, n s, 224 ft e of 8th Av, 14x100.5; Lillian A. Breakell, executrix, to Emily G. Breakell 1

54TH ST, n s, 62.6 ft e of 8th Av, 18.9x 92.11; Charles L. McBurney to William L. Burpuss, (mtg $15,500) 1

60TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 11th Av, 25x 100.5; Sarah A. Lyke, widow, to William McGowan 1

63D ST, 149 East, 16x100.5; Harry J. Douglas to David H. Taylor, (mtg $10,000) 1

67TH ST, 35 East, 25x100.5; Julia F. Stout to J. Henry Alexander 90,000

74TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Henry Helmer to Minna Langrath, ¼ part, (mtg $5,000) 1

74TH ST, 210 East, 22x100.11; Moses Valentine to Louis F. Henryson, (mtg $10,000) 100

114TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; 113th St, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.11; Edward A. Rawlings to Levi M. Horschfield 1

117TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 3d Av, 40x 100.10; Sidney Worms's heirs, &c., to Caroline Boehm and another, quitclaim 1

121ST ST, 107 East, 17x100.11; Sarah E. Rabold to Sophia R. B. Gentles, (mtg $5,000) 1

125TH ST, s s, 100.9 ft w of 1st Av, 15.9x 100.11; W. Duncan Morgan to Catharine B. Duncan, Ca. G. (mtg $30,500) 1

141ST ST, n s, 400 ft w of 7th Av, 99.11 x125; Charles M. Rosenthal to Arthur E. Silverman 1

151ST ST, 321 West, 33.4x99.11; George Prister to Louis Krulish, (mtg $28,000) 1

155TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Catherine Schorske to Henry Schorske 1

Recorded Leases.

BATHGATE AV, 2,175; Elizabeth Wiesen to William Porter, 7 years.

BEAVER ST, 72 and 74; Louisa and Thomas J. Townsend, executors and trustees, to the Waubun Company, 23 years, (m $9,000) 10,000

BROAD ST, 30; C. Amory Stevens and another, executors, to Samuel H. Barron, 10 years 6,000

CATHARINE ST, 85; Moses Einhorn to Ellis Glaser, 5 years 155

CHRYSTIE ST, 153, s w corner of Delancey St; Augusta L. Severns and another to Jacob Geib, 2 years, per month 291

CLINTON ST, 250 and 252, n e corner of Cherry St; Isaac Smigel to Joshua Bernstein and another, 2 years 5,746

COLUMBUS AV, 887, e s, Daniel Buckley to C. Ritterhoff, 14½ years and 3 years' renewal 2,500

FULTON ST, 112; Herman Weissmann to Aaron Appleton, 1 year 600

HOUSTON ST, 193 East; Antony Reichhardt to Joseph Link, 2 years 780

PARK ROW, 124 and 126; Archibald C. M. L. Stewart to Max Schwarzberg, 5 years 1,050

PARK ROW, 122; Archibald C. M. L. Stewart to Max Schwarzberg, 5 years 900

PEARL ST, 460; Catherine Vienselater to Antonio De Parma, 3 years 2,150

RIVINGTON ST, 45; Hyman Schapiro to Elias Werner, 1 year and 2 years' renewal 480

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 100; Kattie Spielhoits to Leopold Diamond, 3 years 3,892

WATER ST, 228 n e corner of Beekman St; George W. Bond to J. Morton Litchfield, 3 years 1,000

WILLIS AV, 403; John Tobaben to Gus Schultz, 5 years 360

1ST AV, 963; Morris Solomon and another to Max Lindenberger, 3 3-12 years ..... $780 to 960

2D AV, 2,180; Christian Gutman and another to Giuseppe Spinelli, 2 years 300

2D AV, 1,873; Matthias Kammenzind and wife to Alexander Frank, 3 years 1,620

5TH AV, 3,182, s e corner of 134th St; Elizabeth M. Regan to Henry Martinway, 5 years 1,200

5TH ST, 714; Hyman Harris to Louis Mendelsohn, 3 years 3,200

6TH AV, 96; Norman L. Kingsbury, executor, to Edward J. O'Brien 1,200

46TH ST, 320 West; Katherine Ewart to John F. Betz, 5 years 672

119TH ST, 151 West; Emma H. Acker to Alfred A. Cook, 5 years 1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO. to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, trustee; 100th St, s s, 201.7 ft e of Waverley Place; also Christopher St, n s, 200 ft e of Waverley Place; also 4th St, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $25,000; also 100th St, s s, 301.9 ft w of 5th Av, prior mtg $37,500, and all other real estate rights, franchises, &c., 20 years, 6 per cent., gold bonds 1,500,000

BAMON, Mary E., to Henry L. Byrnes; 42d St, 221 West, 2 years 40,000

BURGOYNE, Emma S. W., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 2d St, s s, 87.6 e of Willis Av, 4 installments, 1 per cent. 2,750

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees; Lot 318, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station, demand, 4 per cent. 1

CONWAY, Thomas, and another to Esther Morris; 62d St, s s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, prior mortgage $14,000; due March 1, 1907, 5 per cent. 2,000

COOK, Ella F., to Archer V. Pancoast, as trustee; West End Av, 567, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

DALY, George, and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; State St, 5; also Pearl St, 16½, due May 1, 1906, 4½ per cent. 53,000

DAVIDSON, Alfred E., to Peter Rockey; 104th St, 327 and 329 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 65,000

DAVIDSON, Alfred E., to Frederick O. Potter; 104th St, 327 and 329 West, prior mtg $65,000, 3 per cent. 10,000

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Estelle Best; 105th St, s s, 20.2 ft e of Intervale Av, 5 years 4,250

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Sarah J. McMurtry; 166th St, s s, 83.11 ft e of Intervale Av, 5 years 4,250

DAVIS, Lawrence, to Estelle Best; 165th St, s s, 50.11 ft e of Intervale Av, 5 years 4,250

DILL, John, to Adolph Frankenthal; 19th St, 336 West, 5 years, gold 15,000

FISCHER, Anna, to Sophie M. Bach; 125th St, 13 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 18,000

FURMAN, James, to Henry St. Jackson; 104th St, 174 and 176 East, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year 3,000

GAFFNEY, James C., to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 178, map of 570-lots McGraw estate, 5 years 4,250

GOODMAN, Martin M., to Jacob T. Hildebrant; Amsterdam Av, 941, n e corner of 91st St, due March 8, 1906, 6 per cent. 10,000

GORDON, Bernard, to Abraham D. Weinstein and another; 125th St, 342 and 344 East, prior mtg $60,000, installments, 6

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Two new, large, eight flats, Quincy St., near Nostrand Ave.; all improvements; 7 rooms and bath; private halls and store rooms; good location and paying well; cash $2,000 or will rent on mortgage. Particulars address Owner, G Box 178 New York Times.

Real Estate—Brooklyn.—Handsome Conservatory and all modern conveniences; 2 flats; rented—cost; will include all new carpets, two gas shades, screens; large extension dining room; parquet flooring; rents; $1,200. B. A. G., Box 126 Times Office.

For Sale.—House near beach; 22 rooms; plenty ground; owner for families or boarding; $10. A. Zell, 1416 Sydney Day, 17th St., Bath Beach.

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THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.

An opportunity to purchase a very desirable piece at Patchogue, overlooking the Bay, the kind of place hard to find every day.

Contains 10 modern improvements, fine water, windmill, pine grove, carriage house, all fruit, garden; has been occupied by owner the past four seasons; boats and shoot. Price, $6,000; easy terms. Charles and William C. Lester, 220 5th Av., near 28th St.

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FURNISHED COTTAGES.

W. W. HULSE,

BAY SHORE, L. I., N. Y.

Cottage, St. James, L. I.—Nearly new; 7 large rooms; good barn; chicken-house; one acre; near R. R.; $1,800 cash.

Cottage, Orient, L. I.—Ten acres, fillable; 10-room house; abundance fruit, shade, and water; near school, P. O., church; $6,500; easy terms; bargain. Bowne, King's Park, L. I.

SOUTHAMPTON

2 SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Land for sale.

L. METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Poultry farm; 23 acres; cleared, $1,250; fine cottage, $3,500; cost $4,200; farms, 12 acres, $600; others $40 to $100 acre; fruit, shade, pine; village houses, $1,500 up. Codling, North-port, L. I.

For Sale—At Far Rockaway, 2 cottages with 10026 ft. on Union Av.; will sell separately and cheap; will exchange for vacant lots. Apply Owner, 19 Lexington Av., N. Y.

For sale—House, 10 rooms; improvements; plot 50x200; stable; $3,000; investment; particulars Owner, Prescott Pl., L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Have property near new Pennsylvania Station; want home; flats and apartments preferred; will exchange, or will sell on easy terms. Address Owner, Box 1,000 Times Office.

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FOREST ESTATE—HIGHLY FASHIONABLE

situated in the Eastern Alpine district, is for sale. Area 11,000 hectars, entirely rounded off, near a smaller town and railway line, with large castle and several other larger and smaller buildings, complianes, and all the necessary appliances and arrangements for a profitable forest-management, splendid stocks of deer and chamois and a well organized far-famed hunting-management provided with all modern appliances on secured hunting grounds, comprising double the area of the own property. Price, $700,000. Terms cash. Absolutely no agents. For particulars apply to

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For Sale—Farm of 116 acres, two dwellings, numerous barns, suitable for stock farm or other purposes; property will be divided if desired; 16 miles from city; Harrington Park, N. J., R. R. Address Joseph Herron, Closter, N. J., or inquire station agent, Harrington Park.

RED BANK Fronting on Prospect Av.; desirable building site of about 40 acres; may divide to suit; ½ mile from railroad station; overlooking Highlands, Sandy Hook and Long Branch; electric improvement; adjoins property; price low; accommodating terms. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

30 lots and a large house, all city improvements; $11,000; a large house, all city conveniences, $4,500; two cottages and lots, $1,500 each; Bellevue Park, J.; terms to suit. Miller, 242 West 30th St., New York.

At Nutley.—Nineroom Colonial house, nearly new; all improvements; choice location; 45 minutes from city; $900 a year; would sell on very reasonable terms; easy payments. Geo. Hill, owner, 30 Union Square.

To Let.—Locust, N. J., on North Shrewsbury River; 11-room cottage, fully furnished; hot and cold water, gas, furnace, stable for two horses; 4 acres in lawn; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 32 Nassau St.

To close estate will sell 5 acres fine soil, part timber; adjacent Summer resort; boating, bathing, fishing, for $300; (only $1 per acre;) terms $2 down, $1 weekly. Preston, Box 58 Times.

Tenafly!—Modern house, 8 rooms and attic, bath; city water, gas; wide porch; grounds 100x140; only $4,250. F. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Tenafly!—Large building plots for sale, $250 to $500; water and gas ready to connect. Write to H. Weatherby & Co., Englewood, N. J.

Palisades Park, N. J.—Cottages, all prices; improvements, gas, electric lights; photographs. Bissell, 7 Warren St.

7-room cottage for sale or exchange in Long Branch. Rahikin, 25 Bearsam Av., Jersey City.

Jersey City.

Jersey City properties; flats, apartments, houses, factories, stables, factory sites, lots, and building plots. J. K. Murphy & Co., Erie, cor. 6th St. Tel. 3001. Open evenings.

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FULTON ST., S. W. CORNER NASSAU.

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WILL DIVIDE TO SUIT TENANT.

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5TH AV., 46TH AND 47TH STREETS.

Fine store and basement to let:

47th St. side; modern and attractive; good shipping facilities; possession at once. R. W. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

A LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET AT 7 BEEKMAN ST.; SUITABLE FOR HEAVY BUSINESS.

RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 BEEKMAN ST.

Three light lofts, 22x80, for manufacturing purposes, with or without power; cheap rent; 909 East 4th St. Inquire Chas. Katsenstein, 112 Crosby St.

To Let.—One or two stores and basements, northwest corner Lexington Av. and 53d St.; suitable for furniture and carpets. J. Romaine Brown & Co., 53 West 33d St.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS (East 30th St.); also large lots South St. Brookman estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 0430—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

AT 19 BEEKMAN ST., NEAR NASSAU.—LOFT WITH SKYLIGHT, to let. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

Pleasant light office to let, furnished, fronting City Hall. Room 916 Tract Building, 100 Nassau St.

Attractive offices, north light; 305 Broadway, corner; rent, $18 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Factory loft, 100x100; west side; every modern improvement; light, elevator; steam heat and power. Wm. Klyeman & Co., 622 West 54th St.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 24th St.; elevator, heat; $10 up. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Broadway.

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D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., 111 Broadway.

Lofts, stores; large and small; with or without power; cheap rent; all improvements; very light; new building. Trinkman, 407 Broome St.

BULKHEAD AND LOTS 20th St. and East River, to lease. James Adam, 624 W 18th St.

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Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; phone, 1919 Harlem. Branch, 139 Nassau St., phone, 350 Cort.

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We sell or rent your property, wherever situated; money to loan on bond and mortgages. Realtal Company, 29 West 42d St.

Old-law houses, 8, 12, 14 rooms; also, small corner, east, below 30th St. Have $45,000 ready. Michael G. Silverthorne office, 20 E. 59 Av.

Wanted—Party with $5,000; satisfied with 12 per cent. investment, positively guaranteed. Lowery Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

I can sell real estate wherever located; also negotiate both first and second mortgages. Claude E. Lasher, 110 West 34th St.

Wanted—Houses on the east side down town to lease; no commission; send all particulars by mail. Address E., 647 Water St.

High mountain lake and surrounding land wanted within 150 miles city. "Low Price," Box 2302 Times Office.

Wanted—Place at Toms River, about 30 acres, with fruit; near water; cash. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

Wanted—One or two houses between 5th and 10th Sts., west side; cash. Atwater, 171 Broadway.

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For Rent from May 1st.

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205 Fifth Av., near 44th St.

125th St., Between 7th and 8th Aves.—Three-story and basement high-stoop butler's pantry; conveniences; 11 rooms and bath; rent $700; others in this vicinity from $800 up. E. H. Meyers, 2,051 5th Av.

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HARLEM houses, $750 up; send for list. WILCOX & BRENTON, 320 West 125th St.

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TYPEWRITERS RENTED. All Makes. F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2340 Frank.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Settees, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving, Stores, Offices fitted. JOHN BROTHERS, 23-25 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS $15 SOLD $1 WEEKLY. All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 850 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Gentlemen's clothing made to order; weekly payments; fine material; fit guaranteed. Room 7, 287 Broadway.

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Typewriter Headquarters, 320 Broadway.—Call up 2126 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

Self-Lighting Gas Can Mantle, mailed, 50c. No match required. Vanhouten, 74 Park Place.

Referees' Notices.

BOSTON AVENUE, 1,851, 1,858.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JAMES BERGMAN, plaintiff, against LIZZIE MRONENBERGER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date March 24, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by an said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

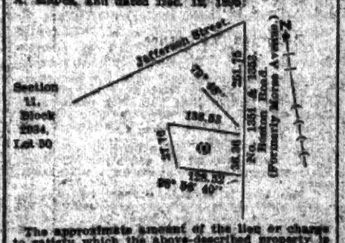
All that parcel of land, situate in Section 11, Block No. 2034, on the Land Map of the City of New York, Borough of Bronx, and lying in the Twelfth Ward of the late City of West Farms, formerly Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester,) being part of the lot designated by the number ninety-one on the "Map of the Village of Morrisania, &c." made by Andrew Findlay, surveyor, dated August 10, 1846, a copy of which file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, and being part of the lot known and designated by the Number 2 on a diagram annexed to the report of sale in the suit of Leonard K. Wilson and wife against Isabella Kelly and others on file in the office of the Clerk of said County of Westchester; said premises being bounded and described from said diagram as follows: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly side of Morris Avenue, distant Lot Number One on said diagram; thence running northwesterly along said Lot Number One, one hundred and thirty-one feet to Lot Number Two on said diagram; thence running northeasterly along said Lot Number Six, thirty-seven feet and six inches to John Wood's land; thence southeasterly along said Wood's land, one hundred and forty-two feet to the northwesterly side of Morris Avenue; thence southwesterly along the northwesterly side of said Morris Avenue thirty-five feet and eleven inches to the point and place of beginning.

Having and excepting so much and such portion of the premises as have been taken and condemned by the municipal authorities to public use in opening and widening Boston Avenue, formerly called Morris Avenue, said premises being now known as Number 1,851 and 1,853 Boston Avenue.—Dated New York, March 3rd, 1903.

THEODORE L. BAILEY, Referee.

KURZBAN & FRANKENHEIMER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 277 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold from a survey thereof made by Charles A. Mapes, and dated Dec. 12, 1895.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,848.48 with interest from February 1, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to $362.35. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and other liens and interest thereon, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, is $3,500.00. The premises will be sold in one parcel subject to the restrictions contained in deed recorded in Westchester County Register's office in Liber 321 of Convs., Page 305, and subject to other conditions of sale.

THEODORE L. BAILEY, Referee.

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Summonses.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired to be had in the City and County of New York.—WILLIAM G. HAMILTON, as surviving Trustee under two certain deeds of trust made by John C. Hamilton, deceased; William Pierson Hamilton and Robert Eliot, as executors under the last will and testament of Charles F. Hamilton, deceased, plaintiffs, against Alexander Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Henry N. Hamilton, Alma R. Hamilton, Charlotte M. Hamilton, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., 2d, Katherine S. Purnell Henry D. Hamilton, Gertrude Hamilton, and Marie J. Henderson, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, January 27th, 1903.

EDWARD R. VOLLMER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the Defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles P. MacLean, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 26th day of February, 1903, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 24th day of February, 1903.

Dated New York, Feb. 24, 1903.

EDWARD R. VOLLMER, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

fs5-1awsSuW

Legal Notices.

Notice is hereby given that HEYWOOD-STRASSER LITHO. CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Special Term, Part One, to be held at Part 1 thereof, at the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on Thursday, April 23d, 1903, at ten and a half o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "HEYWOOD, STRASSER & VOIGT LITHO. CO."

Dated New York, March 2d, 1903.

HEYWOOD-STRASSER LITHO. CO.

By JOSEPH A. STRASSER, President.

MAURICE L. KAHN, Attorney for Company, 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of the LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES to change the name to "Lithographers' Association (Inc.)."

Notice is hereby given that the Lithographers' Association of the United States, a domestic corporation organized under the membership corporations law, is about to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and to any other Justice thereof, for an order authorizing it to change its name to "Lithographers' Association (Inc.)," and for such other and further relief as may be just in the premises. Such application will be made at Special Term, Part One, to be held in the County Court House, in New York County, on April 3, 1903, at the opening of court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard.—Dated New York, February 16, 1903.

SMITH & MARTIN, Attorneys for the Petitioner, 25 Broad St., New York, N. Y.

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The leading dancing academy of the City of New York. Accessible, attractive, spacious, popular, and always the best patronized. Extensive alterations and improvements have just been completed, greatly enlarging the floor space and increasing the comfort and convenience of our pupils.

Glide and half-time waltzes taught.

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We will make liberal business proposition to acceptable party; nominal office duties; good salary; investment of few thousand required. Call or address Morse & Co., Room 68, 8 Wall St.

Boarding house, West 30th St., for sale; well furnished; good location. Brower, G., Box 178 Times.

A money-making patent for sale; low figure; see model. Thomas Moore, 69 Elm St.

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ELECTRIC ELEVATORS FOR SALE; and other makes which have been slightly used; reasonable; will also install; repairs and repairs for all makes of elevators. J. P. Mullen, Mgr., 203 Centre St. Tel. 1961 Franklin.

Electric pump for sale; one Gumby Gurst compound pump; capacity 300 gallons per minute; used less than six months; fully guaranteed; only reason for selling, I. P. Mullen, 182 Centre St. Tel. 1961 Franklin.

For Sale.—Two Otis direct-connected electric elevator machines; can be used for passengers or freight; one 2 h. p. motor. Meagher, 160 Centre St.

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Electric gas engines if you want best and easiest to operate, Warren M. Jellett, 270 Canal St.

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Arrive at 9 Park Pl. A, 4 la Carte. B, Table d'Hote. C, Music. D, Dinner. L, Lunch.

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Cafe Boulevard, 2d Av. & 10th St. Alc. Hungarian Orchestra.

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47th St., 142 West.—Large and small steam-heated rooms; select house; parlor dining room; table board.

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In beautiful old home in Bronx; fifty minutes from City Hall, 6th or 3d Av. L's; large comfortable rooms; extensive grounds; ideal place for Spring and Summer; board, $6 to $10 per week; references. Mott Av. and 140th St., s. e. corner. Tel. 1363 Melrose.

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Rooms, with excellent board; all modern improvements. Apply 35 West 26th St.

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72d St., 108 East.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen; private bath optional; breakfast if desired; homelike surroundings; reference.

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NEW PHASE APPEARS IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC

Minority Holders Extend the Time of Keene Pool.

Plan of Harriman Interests to Keep Transfer Books Open Until the Pooled Shares Were Scattered Is Checked.

The Keene pool in Southern Pacific stock, which has lately been referred to as the minority holders, answered yesterday the defiance of the Union Pacific interests in Southern Pacific by extending the pool until April 10, or one day after the annual meeting of the Southern Pacific stockholders. By this extension the managers of the pool are able to prevent its disruption just prior to the meeting which would necessitate the securing of proxies on this stock, which they are now controlling absolutely.

The pool in Southern Pacific was to have expired on April 1. The Union Pacific interests were suspected of the intention to keep the transfer books open until after that date, so as to have the pool dissolved and the pool stock retransferred to the owners before the annual meeting would be held. By this disruption of the pool unity they expected to have a very much easier course in dealing with the opposition than they would have if the minority were well organized and represented by a few leaders. By extending the time of the pool the minority interests will be able to present a strong front and to make themselves heard even if they should be unable to force out the present management.

This step was definitely decided on at a hurried meeting of the pool managers on Monday evening, although it had been under consideration for some days. It was not, however, generally known in Wall Street, as an endeavor was made to keep it as a surprise card for the Union Pacific interests.

The action taken in extending the time for the pool was considered by those who heard of it as the minority holders' reply to the statements of the majority's representatives. It is not, however, to be the only action to be taken. It is understood that the active opposition to the present management is to be continued and in all probability will be taken into the courts. A writ of injunction may be asked for to prevent the company from spending on improvements the money which it is alleged by the majority should be paid in dividends. What line of litigation has been definitely decided on was not, however, forthcoming yesterday.

The Union Pacific interests on their part were not resting on their oars. There were important conferences of the leaders all day, and it is believed that the lines were mapped out along which they will make their stand. Definite information on this point was not ascertainable, although a representative of the Union Pacific declared that they were prepared for any tactics which the minority might adopt. He also stated that he would not be surprised if the minority holders should make an offer to establish peace, but that so far there was no indication of any change in the situation.

PRICES OF STOCKS CRUMBLE.

Southern Pacific Fight, Ice Trust Deficit and the Calling of Bank Loans Aid the Bears.

Emboldened by the emphatic and official denials over night of any settlement of the fight between the majority and minority interests in Southern Pacific, the bears in the stock market resumed their campaign of depression yesterday, and before the day was over succeeded in forcing many declines, some of them not unsubstantial.

They were aided in their crusade by the none too encouraging developments in the affairs of the Ice Trust, whose stocks broke badly on the disclosure that the year's operations had resulted in a deficit; by further calling of loans by the banks, together with continuing firm money; by a ridiculous rumor that the Government intended forthwith to make a call on depository banks for money for the Panama Canal purchase, and by the dribbling out of long stock by weakly margined holders.

Under the pressure the prices of many active stocks broke from 2 to 3 points each, while there were such exceptional declines as 4¼ in Ice common, 9½ in Ice preferred, and 5 each in Minneapolis and St. Louis and Michigan Central. In the standard stocks New York Central fell nearly 4 points to the lowest price recorded on the present movement—127½—this comparing with its high figure of 174½ recorded Nov. 25, 1901; Pennsylvania dropped to its lowest on this decline, yesterday's price of 142¾ comparing with a high figure of 170 on Sept. 1, 1902, while St. Paul fell to 160¾, or within an eighth of its low reached in the decline last December.

Not unnaturally the greatest interest centred in the movements of Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, because of the fight on there. In London, before the opening here, the prices of both stocks were down, and it did not surprise the Street, therefore, when Union Pacific opened down at 93¾, as compared with Monday's close at 96, while in Southern Pacific the initial transaction was at 62¾, as compared with Monday's close of 63¼. From these figures Union Pacific fell later to 90¾, then rallied to 92, with the close at 91¼, a loss of 1¾ points, on dealings involving 69,000 shares. Southern Pacific fell to 60¾, rallied to above 62, and then in the final dealings rapidly receded to 60¾—a net loss of 2⅜, on 60,000 shares. Some of the late selling was undoubtedly due to the belief that the fight between the minority and majority interests promises to be a bitter one.

The market generally closed at near to the lowest prices of the day, but with operations not on an extensive scale, and showing little signs of other than professional manipulation for a fall. Banking interests who supported the market on Monday were buyers on a scale-down yesterday, while Western houses were heavy sellers.

COTTON EXCHANGE SURPRISE.

Bull Clique, Thought to Have Been Disbanded, Advanced Prices Almost to Ten-Cent Mark.

Yesterday was a day of surprises on the Cotton Exchange, for the bull clique, which it was supposed had been practically disbanded, suddenly returned with evidently refreshed strength and with a good long pull hoisted the prices of the commodity back to a point near the ten-cent mark.

The opening of the market was nervous and uncertain. News from Liverpool showed a sharp rise in the market there, and dispatches from the South told of flood dangers and other dire disasters which threatened the stocks of cotton already gathered, as well as the seeds which had been planted in the ground for next year's crop.

Under these influences the bears became worried, and after an effort to sell down the market, which, however, yielded only a few points, they decided it was about time to cover. But when they tried to buy cotton there was none for sale, and the scramble to sell turned into a frenzy to buy. Here the bulls jumped in and advanced prices until at the close they had reached nearly the highest for the day.

The total rise over the lowest prices of Monday was forty points, or $2 a bale. The advance over Monday's closing is about 30 points, and over the opening it was about 25 points.

The upward movement was led by Daniel J. Sully without any spectacular show, but the brokers at the end had worked themselves into such a state of excitement that the big Exchange room fairly trembled with their shouts. The movement, however, was declared by the bears to be entirely a local affair, without backing from out-of-town interests.

Many a distressed sufferer from Lung or Throat trouble, who had lost hope under the false idea that his disease was incurable, has been restored to perfect health by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

WANTS MONEY TO TEST GAS.

Commissioner Monroe Asks the Board of Estimate for $51,000.

Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity made a request yesterday on the Board of Estimate for $51,000 to be used in extensive tests of illuminating gas. The mandatory provisions of the law require that gas shall be tested at least twice a year and may be inspected as frequently as the Commissioner thinks best, but not oftener than once a week.

In discussing the complaints made frequently about the quality and pressure of gas, Commissioner Monroe writes:

"The only means at the disposal of this department at the present time for carrying out the mandatory provisions of these two sections consists of photometric stations in the Borough of Manhattan, where the illuminating power, pressure, and quality of illuminating gas are tested. Of course these tests are necessarily confined to the localities in which these stations are situated.

"Of course it is impossible for this department with these facilities to test the candle power of gas in any particular lamppost at any time, and it is also impossible to test the quality of gas furnished to any building other than those photometric stations. In view of the many complaints which are now being made as to pressure, illuminating power, and quality of the gas furnished to private consumers, it becomes imperative that this department should be properly equipped to make any inspections at any time and at any place. This can be done by constructing and equipping movable stations on wagons, which can proceed at any time of the day or night to any particular building or any particular street lamp and make the test at such place. It is also imperative that this department should be furnished with the funds to test the accuracy of electric meters so that the mandatory provisions of law may be carried into effect for the public benefit."

LICENSING OF CHAUFFEURS.

Aldermanic Resolution Provides for Control of Motor Vehicle Operators —Lantern Slides for Schools.

The first appropriation approved yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen was for $10,000 to purchase lantern slides to be used in lectures and other work in the public schools.

Alderman Downing of Brooklyn introduced a resolution setting forth that "electric fluid" was escaping in large quantities into the soil of the streets on which electric car lines were being operated, and that the "superabundant electricity" was believed to be destroying the water mains "by the process known to science as electrolysis," and ending with a request that Commissioner Monroe of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity investigate the condition.

Alderman Doull offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Laws, regulating the use of automobiles for hire. The resolution provides that the operators of automobiles shall be licensed, and that upon a second conviction for violation of any laws of the State relating to motor vehicles the license may be revoked.

The board voted to suspend the ordinance against building outside the building line in favor of the New Amsterdam Theatre in Forty-second Street.

Alderman Kenny brought about the passage of a resolution that the National, State, and municipal flags shall be displayed on all public buildings from sunrise to sunset on St. Patrick's Day.

CREDITORS SEEK MISSING MAN.

James Radford of Yonkers Believed to be $100,000 in Debt.

Six actions in the Supreme Court to foreclose mortgages were filed with the County Clerk of Westchester County, at White Plains, yesterday, on behalf of the Irving National Bank of New York City. They are directed against William Radford of Yonkers, his wife, Clara Radford, and the Yonkers Savings Bank. Through their filing it became known that for a week James Radford, father of William Radford, had been missing from Yonkers, and that he had left under financial difficulties.

James Radford is a son of the late William Radford, one time Congressman from Westchester, who served in the House of Representatives during the civil war. When the ex-Congressman died, in 1870, he left upward of $500,000, which was divided between his sons, William and James.

The six foreclosure actions aggregate $64,500, and are said to be directly due to the financial troubles of James Radford. It is said that Mrs. Radford, the wife of William Radford, stands to lose about $25,000 unless her father-in-law's affairs are straightened out. William Radford is also said to be a loser, and with banks, firms, and private citizens having claims of various natures against James Radford, it is said the latter's troubles will foot up to something like $100,000. During the week conferences of the claimants have been held, but, so far as has been learned, nothing was done until the New York bank, acting alone, took action to secure itself.

All efforts to trace Mr. Radford have failed, but his creditors think he went to further than New York and is living quietly in the city. So far as can be learned, he had no large sum of money when he saw the crash was inevitable. James Radford was a large holder of real estate here and did a real estate business. For some time past he is reported to have been doing more or less Wall Street speculating, and it is reported that it was in this way that he became involved.

LEGAL NOTES.

TRANSFER TAX ON CHILD'S LEGACY.—On a hearing to fix a transfer tax on the estate of John G. Lane it was not disputed that the decendent stood toward Elizabeth S. Albertson, the residuary legatee, in the mutually acknowledged relation of a parent from June 29, 1870. Mrs. Albertson wished to take advantage of the 1 per cent. tax allowed if the relationship of that of parent and child should exist between a legatee and a testator at or before the former's fifteenth birthday. She, however, on June 29, 1870, was older than fifteen years by five months. On that date Mr. Lane had married her mother, but as she was able to show that she and her mother had for a long time before been members of Mr. Lane's household, Surrogate Thomas has held that she can take advantage of the statute. One of the grounds on which he places his decision is the evidence of George R. Borton and Susan W. Borton, who jointly affirmed "that the said Elisabeth S. Albertson went to live with John G. Lane when she was a small child, and before she was eight years old, and then became a member of his family, and that before her fifteenth birthday the mutual relation of father and daughter existed between them, and that they addressed and introduced each other as such."

EXTRAVAGANT FUNERAL EXPENSES.—A case on the question of what are extravagant funeral expenses was lately decided by the Supreme Court of Iowa. The case is entitled Foley vs. Brocksmith, and is reported in 98 Northwestern Reporter 344. It appeared that a decedent, having no relatives in the city where he lived and who was a man of very humble station, left an estate of less than $5,000. It was held that an allowance by a jury of $455 to the undertaker for funeral expenses charged at $526 was excessive. The plaintiff, an undertaker, received a call to go to the place where the body of the decedent was lying and take charge of the remains, but by whom this direction was given did not appear, but it was shown that the plaintiff relied upon his own discretion in determining the character of the casket and other articles to be furnished, and of the services to be rendered. The court remarked that "a decent burial should comport with the social condition of the deceased and the amount of his fortune. Justice to creditors, as well as to one's surviving family, demands, however, that there should be no extravagant outlay to their loss." The court further said: "The idea that a man dying leaving an estate of less than $5,000 should have a casket costing $423 and that his estate should be burdened with funeral expenses amounting to $526 is little short of ridiculous. Courts will not permit such an injustice to be tolerated, no matter what the finding of the jury. The case is reversed and remanded for a new trial, or, at plaintiff's option, he may have judgment in the court for the sum of $100. This option is to be exercised within thirty days from the filing of this opinion. Plaintiff will, in any event, pay the costs of this appeal."

THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

WOULD TIE UP SHIPYARDS

Sympathetic Strikes Ordered in New York and Its Vicinity.

Boilermakers Out in a Score of Plants—Trouble Spreads at Townsend-Downey Works.

The sympathetic strike ordered late on Monday night by the Marine Trades Council at the Townsend-Downey shipbuilding yards on Shooter Island in support of the boilermakers went into effect yesterday morning. The strike was only a partial one, some of the men remaining at work, but the tie-up is expected to be completed to-day.

The Brotherhood of Boilermakers went further and ordered a sympathetic strike of the boilermakers in all the twenty or more shipyards and other yards connected with the industry in New York and its vicinity. Though the general demands in the shipyards do not go into effect until May 1, yet on account of the strike fever now prevailing there was an impression yesterday that all the trades will quit work in all the yards ahead of time to enforce these demands. Some of the demands are pronounced absurd by employers.

Francis J. McKay, business agent of the Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders, said yesterday that the boilermakers were being called out as fast as the delegates of the Brotherhood could reach them. The strike might involve all the marine trade industries before it was over.

"We expected a favorable reply from the master shipbuilders last evening," he added. "None came, and consequently the strike is growing."

According to Wallace Downey of the Townsend-Downey Shipbuilding Company, about 500 men had gone on strike in support of the boilermakers, making about 1,000 out in all. The unions say that about 1,500 have gone out at the Townsend-Downey yards.

The members of the New York Metal Trades Association met continuously all yesterday at 208 Broadway. It was said that New York was just beginning to be a shipbuilding centre, and the present strike has given it a blow from which it may not rally for years. Some of the yards may close down permanently as a result of the strike.

President Smith of the association said that in ordering the sympathetic strike the Marine Trades Council was stultifying itself.

"At their request," he continued, "we agreed to appoint a committee of five to meet a like committee of the men to arbitrate the strike if possible. Our letter agreeing to the proposition was in their hands 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. In spite of that the council ordered the sympathetic strike."

A statement was given out by the association late yesterday afternoon, in part as follows:

The employers have held a consultation and unanimously decided that they will not submit to a demand requiring them to discharge all non-union employes. Employers maintain their right to employ any workman who is willing to work. There is no question of wages involved.

The strike of the boilermakers affects about forty-three concerns engaged more or less in shipbuilding. Among the largest yards and works involved are the Quintard Iron Works, foot of East Twelfth Street; the Burlee shipbuilding yards, Port Richmond, S. I.; Roach's yards, Ninth Street and East River; Poillon Brothers, West Thirty-third Street; the Morse Iron Works in South Brooklyn; the Baab Iron Works, Twenty-sixth Street, South Brooklyn, and W. & A. Fletcher, Hoboken.

Mr. Downey said yesterday that the wages paid were already much higher than those paid in Philadelphia and Newport News.

"There are firms here which would be in a position to bid for contracts for the new battleships," he continued. "They will hardly care to bid now, and the work is therefore lost to the New York workingmen.

"Besides the iron workers," he continued, "the blacksmiths and helpers, painters, machinists, and carpenters have gone on strike, but all the men have not gone out in any of the trades. The riggers and ship calkers have not joined in the sympathetic strike."

"Our boilermakers," said E. P. Morse of the Morse Iron Works, "have absolutely no grievance. We have been paying the union scale of wages, and more than it called for to the best men. I cannot see why a strike away down the Kill von Kull should be made to affect satisfied men. Why, half the strikers do not know what they have struck for."

ANSWER BY BRIDGE COMPANY.

The American Denies Charges of Employing Non-Union Men—Will Pay No Higher Scale.

A statement was issued yesterday by the American Bridge Company in reply to the statements of President Buchanan of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers. The statement said in part:

"Mr. Buchanan says that we started the fight in Buffalo, and that non-union men were employed on a job there at the Lackawanna Steel Works. We employed union men until the job was taken off our hands. No non-union men were employed by us. As to the charge that we put three men to work in gangs at riveting instead of four. The reply is that when there was hand riveting there were four men in a gang. With the machine only three men are required, and if we put four men to a gang we would be paying the fourth man for doing nothing.

"Regarding the expected forthcoming demand on May 1 the Association of Structural Iron Manufacturers will resist any exorbitant demands. The New York structural ironworkers are getting 50 cents an hour, and that is the limit.

"The work of erection in buildings costs from 200 to 250 per cent. more than it did five or six years ago. Wages have not doubled, the workday is eight hours instead of ten, and the men do not turn out as much work in proportion as they did five or six years ago."

West Street Bridge for the Erie.

Borough President Cantor and Aldermen Marks and Kennedy, composing the Board of Local Improvements for the Bowling Green district, decided yesterday to recommend favorably the Erie Railroad's proposition to build a bridge across West Street in front of the Erie Ferry house at Chambers Street.

ARTIST'S SON MISSING

Pictures Painters Gave Him to Sell Found in Pawnshop.

Young Man, Who Won Confidence Through the Name of His Father, J. Harrison Mills, Wanted by the Police.

Several valuable paintings by local artists that had been obtained from them, the artists said, under false pretenses by J. E. Mills, a son of J. Harrison Mills, once a well-known artist and later organizer of the Artists' Packing and Shipping Company, were recovered yesterday in a pawnshop on Broadway near Sixty-sixth Street. Young Mills, who, according to his elder brother, the present head of the shipping company, is yet in his minority, has not been found, although Central Office detectives have been searching for him since Saturday night.

The young man recently introduced himself to several New York artists, and was cordially received as a son of J. Harrison Mills. His bearing, his stories of plans and ambitions, and his familiarity with art, artists, and New York patrons inspired confidence. He told the men upon whom he called that he was planning to go into business with a certain well-known dealer in picture frames and artists' materials, and that he intended to open a gallery. His plans, however, were as yet immature.

In the meantime, he said, he knew of several persons who would buy paintings by the artists he had visited, and asked permission to show these canvases at the homes of his prospective patrons. This was granted by several painters. The artists started out in search of information about young Mills and learned yesterday that he had pawned a number of the paintings. The pawn tickets had been left with a picture frame merchant as security for a thirteen-dollar loan for two days. The merchant turned the tickets over to the artists and the paintings were redeemed by the artists, one of whom said, "for less than it would cost to gild the frames."

Among the paintings that had been pawned were found two by William J. Whittemore, one by Prof. L. M. Wiles, and a fourth painted and owned by George Reeves. Six of the pawn tickets surrendered by the merchant were for paintings by unknown artists that were not deemed worth the money that had been realised on them, and they were not redeemed. George H. Smillie received an unhonored check from young Mills.

Harry W. Mills, elder brother of J. E. Mills, when seen at his office at 139 West Fifty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, said:

"The boy is still less than twenty-one years old. He was always very proud. He dressed to beat the band, and always smoked the best cigars. I guess about all the money he ever had he put on his back. When he worked for me here in the packing and shipping of paintings he always dressed fine and never wanted any one to know that he had to work for a living. I never knew of any other bad habits he had."

Mention was made to Mr. Mills of the fact that his younger brother had submitted a worthless check for paintings he had received, and Mr. Mills said, "Oh, that's not the first time he has done such a thing."

MARRIED TEACHER WINS SUIT.

Supreme Court Decides That Miss Downing, in Becoming Mrs. Masten, Did Not Forfeit Place.

That a teacher may marry and continue to teach in the public schools of the city was decided yesterday by Justice Maddox of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the suit of Mrs. Minnie R. Masten against City Superintendent William H. Maxwell.

Mrs. Masten was formerly Miss Minnie R. Downing, and was appointed teacher in October, 1898. The by-laws of the Board of Education provided that if a woman teacher marries she forfeits her position unless the board should decide it to be for the best interests of the schools to continue her in her place. The local committee of Public School No. 30, Brooklyn, recommended that Mrs. Masten, after her marriage, remain in the school, and the suggestion was approved by the board. The Borough Superintendent, however, failed to approve the reappointment papers, and Mr. Maxwell afterward refused to recognise Mrs. Masten as a teacher.

Mrs. Masten then brought mandamus proceedings to compel recognition of her as a teacher. Justice Maddox holds that Superintendent Maxwell's contention that she is excluded from teaching in the public schools by the provision that teachers who marry shall, ipso facto, lose their positions, is not good in law.

SUPERVISOR COWEN ACCUSED.

Printer Says the Head of the City Record Maliciously Harasses Him—To Make Specific Charges.

Supervisor Cowen of The City Record spent a disagreeable two hours yesterday at a meeting of the Board of City Record. The session opened with a letter signed by T. B. Sidebotham, Jr., protesting strongly against the Supervisor and his methods. Mr. Sidebotham received the contract for printing for 1903, and the letter says that the condition of affairs in reference to his work has reached such a stage that he requests a thorough investigation. Continuing, the letter reads as follows:

The members of the board will recall that upon assuming office they were called upon to make awards of contracts for printing on bids that had been opened by the former board in December, 1902. Despite the purpose of interested parties to induce the former board to reject all the bids and close me out of the situation, I was enabled, through recourse to the courts, to have the matter held open for the new Board of City Record to act upon. From then those interested in keeping me out sought to induce the present board to reject all the bids and readvertise. Your Supervisor at the time told me that his son-in-law, one Raphael, offered a sum of money to induce him, the supervisor, to recommend the throwing out of all the bids and to readvertise the contract. (It will be remembered that such a recommendation was made.) Notwithstanding these efforts the present board, recognising the justice of the situation, awarded to me a contract for printing, at a price thousands of dollars under that of the lowest bidder, who had enjoyed the city's patronage for twenty years or more.

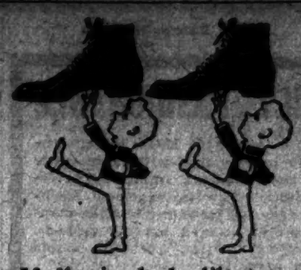
It would seem in view of this fact that it should be the purpose of the administration to encourage competition of this healthy nature, but the facts are that from that time to the present everything that ingenuity and malice could invent have been employed to hamper, harass, and annoy me.

Supervisor Cowen, as Secretary of the Board, had to read the letter which arraigned his official acts. He then denied every charge made by Mr. Sidebotham, and said that he would welcome an investigation of his office, provided that two or three of the investigators were familiar with the printing business. Mr. Cowen said that Mr. Sidebotham had not been prompt in filling city orders, and in support of his contention read letters from Corporation Counsel Rives and officials of the Fire, Health, and Park Departments complaining of delays.

Mr. Sidebotham declared that the delays were all due to Supervisor Cowen, and said he would prepare specific charges against him.

"Well, Mr. Mayor, what do you think of what I have to contend with in this job?" said Supervisor Cowen after the meeting had been adjourned.

"Well, when I appointed you I told you what to expect," replied Mr. Low.



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Black or russet calf, dampproofed; patent and enamel leather; $5.

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JAPANESE MATTING . . . $7.50
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Cotton warp—quaint designs in reds, greens, blues and neutrals.

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Extra heavy quality—small checks and stripe effects.

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FACTORY: 505 TO 515 WEST 23D ST.

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We open the Spring season with everything that is new, reliable and fashionable in Furniture, whether wanted for town or country homes. Other important features are the moderate prices at which the goods are marked, and their unequalled assortments.

Dining-room Furniture in all finishes of Antique, Belgian, Flemish and English, with Tables, Dining Chairs, China Closets, and Side Tables to match.

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H. O'Neill & Co.

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(SAMPLES FROM THE FACTORY)
At Little More Than Half Price
They are all new Globes, and fitted with the best central draught burners.
Lamps, with 10-inch globes, at..... $2.98
Worth $4.50.
Lamps, with 11-inch globes, at..... $4.98
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SPECIAL—One lot of Nickel Reading and Sewing Lamps, with 10-inch white shade, fitted with the celebrated Columbia burners, guaranteed 80 candle power, worth $2.00 each, at..... $1.19

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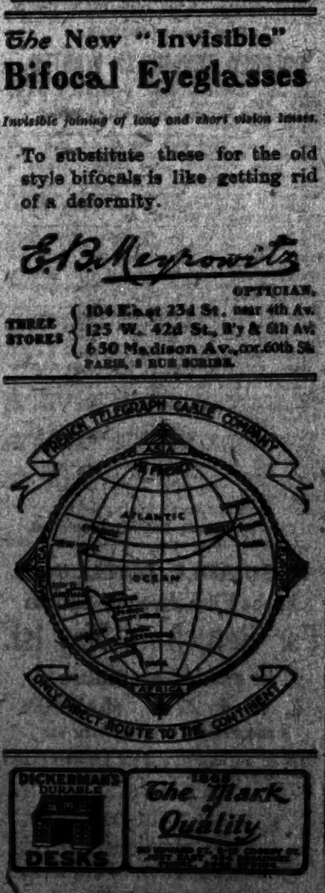

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